Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 6, 1844.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

NUMBER LIV.

HARRISBURGH, March, 4th, (8 o'clock P. M.)

MR. WHITE:—To-day is both *petition* day and *Governor* day. The town is full to overflowing with delegates, and lobby members, from all parts of the State, to assist in making Governors. Banks men, Markle men, Irwin men, Muhlenberg and Shunk men, fill all the taverns, boarding houses, and dormitories of this goodly place. Both branches of the legislature, adjourned at 11 o'clock, to see fair play. There is great excitement—all parties are sanguine: all on tiptoe, all on the "*qui vive*." The democrats met in the Court house at 11 o'clock and temporarily organized, and adjourned till 7 this evening; they appointed a committee to nominate officers, and the result I have not learned, but will before I close my letter. The Shunk men think themselves sure, and so do the Muhlenbergers. But there is a soreness of feeling, and an undisguised hostility that will lead to disaster in their camp. The seats of some of the Muhlenberg men are hotly contested, and to balance this, it is whispered within the last 30 minutes, that there is some treachery among the Shunk men. An express was started late last night (private) to Muhlenberg, at Reading; its object, of course, I know not. It is said there are *full delegations* in both conventions. A thing never known before.

The Whig convention met at the North Ward school room, at the same hour, and I suppose, upon looking in, there must have been from four to five hundred present. They also temporarily organized, and adjourned till 7 this evening. Before I close, I will give the proceedings up to the close of this day's labor.

9 P. M.—The Whigs made choice of Gen William Marks, of Allegheny county, for President, and several Vice Presidents, &c. &c. On the 1st ballot, it stood Banks 37, Markle 37, Irvin 33, Toland 20, and a few scattering. The last ballot stood Irvin 50, Markle 39, Banks 39, and a few scattering, when the convention adjourned till to-morrow. So Irwin shoots ahead with a fair prospect of success.

The demos have agreed upon Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery, for President, and up to this hour are discussing the question of contested seats of certain members whom it is claimed have not been fairly elected. The Shunk stock at *this moment* stands high. How it will appear on another dawn, no man can decide. The bargainings and intriguings that will happen between this and then are invisible to mortal ken. However, Shunk, it is said, is poor, and Muhlenberg rich, and money, as well as knowledge, is power. We shall see.

Mr. Darsie reported, to-day, in the Senate, a bill for the sale of the public works. Sundry petitions have been received in the house, remonstrating against any further taxation till they are sold; and I learn that the Committee of Ways and Means in the House have prepared a bill and are ready to report it, fixing their value at 20 millions of dollars. We shall know in a day or two. Z.

Correspondence of the Gazette and Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 5, 1844.

D. N. White, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have a very few minutes to spare this morning before the western mail closes, which I devote to writing you a few lines. The days of the Buckshot war furnishes the only parallel to the proceedings of yesterday among our Locofoco friends. The town has been full for some days with the busy partizans of both Shunk and Muhlenberg, marshalling forces for the coming fight, each party eager and sanguine of success. The leaders of the Muhe, opened their head quarters at Wilson's, where parlors was kept opened night and day, with all suitable refreshments, so captivating to the democracy, and necessary to refresh the fatigued and weary. The object of the leading men of both factions was, of course, to secure as many of the uninstructed delegates as possible. The scene exhibited at the opening of the Convention yesterday morning was disgraceful in the extreme, and for a time threatened an immediate rupture. The contest was for the temporary Chairman—who should have the appointment of the committee on contested seats—it being well known that upon the decision of that question depended the fate of the day. There are nine delegates whose seats are contested. By the first test vote, it was ascertained that of the undisputed delegates, Muhlenberg had 63, and Shunk 61. They met in second session last evening, and remained in session until 11 o'clock, P. M., without effecting an organization. A vote was taken just before the adjournment, under the previous question, which I have never known before to be called in a convention, which resulted in seating the Muhlenberg delegates from Schuylkill; this is supposed to settle the question in favor of Muhlenberg. The Shunk men, it is thought, will withdraw and set up for themselves. I have very little doubt but such will be the result to day.

The Whig Convention was organized by the appointment of General Marks, President. Five ballots was had without a choice. The following was the result.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Markle,	37	42	43	40	39
Banks,	37	36	38	40	39
Irvin,	33	48	50	50	50
Toland,	20	7	1	1	2

Middleswarth had 3 in 1st ballot; Butler, 4 in the 1st ballot; Cooper, 3 in the 5th.

The Convention then adjourned over till to-day. In haste, yours truly, &c.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq.

We stated, yesterday, that the Liberty Convention had nominated N. B. CRAIG, Esq., for Congress. A correspondence had taken place, before the Convention met, between that gentleman and a number of the friends of the Liberty party, which is published in the Chronicle, in which Mr. CRAIG makes his consent to be the Liberty candidate contingent on the fact that Mr. AVERY was not nominated by the Antimasonic and Whig party. He says he believes Mr. AVERY would make an able, industrious and upright representative, and would honestly use his influence to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens, and therefore he would not consent to run against him.

All Mr. CRAIG says of Mr. AVERY we most cheerfully endorse, and we hope to have the pleasure of giving our feeble aid to elevate him to Congress on a future occasion; but does not Mr. CRAIG believe that Mr. DARRAGH will faithfully represent the principles of his constituents. If he reads the resolutions of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, judging from what we know of Mr. CRAIG's sentiments, we cannot but believe he will heartily acquiesce in every principle they contain. Does he not believe that Mr. DARRAGH will faithfully carry out these principles thus expressed by his constituents? And more than this; is it not more probable that Mr. DARRAGH will represent the principles Mr. CRAIG has so long defended than Dr. GAZZAM, whom Mr. CRAIG has so bitterly opposed, and of whom he now becomes an indirect supporter by his new position?

We cannot, therefore, see the force of Mr. CRAIG's argument. It goes too much on the ground of men first and principles afterward. Had Mr. AVERY been nominated, he would have represented the principles of the Antimasonic and Whig party, as expressed in their convention, and he must have been supported by all with that distinct understanding. Are these principles of any less importance because Mr. DARRAGH represents them? Is Locofocoism any less objectionable, whether opposed by Mr. AVERY or Mr. DARRAGH. Our motto is "Principles *and* Men." Principles always first, and then the best men we can get to carry them out. It is a strange political philosophy to us which leads a man to discard his principles, or permit them to go by default, because he cannot get the identical man he desires to carry them out.

The Sun, edited by RUSSELL ERRETT, calls the "*Antimasonic* and Whig Convention," the "*Whig* Convention," and states that FRANCIS C. FLANNEGAN was President, instead of FRANCIS KARNS. The Sun professes to be a neutral paper, and to report impartial proceedings.—We do not say the above material errors did not originate in mistake, but we do say it looks a little queer. Mr. ERRETT may have known no better, although the American, of yesterday afternoon, did say who was the Chairman, and Mr. ERRETT did doubtless see it.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS—The Tariff.

Our readers will recollect that our Harrisburgh correspondent, in his letter of March 2d, stated that Mr. COOPER's second resolution was carried in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania by a vote of 48 to 45. This resolution directs the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the *sale of all the public works of the State*. As this matter has been so long and ably discussed, this vote may be considered indicative of the sentiments of the House. By our Harrisburgh letter to-day, it will be seen that Mr Darsie, our industrious and able Senator, has reported a Bill in the Senate for the sale of the Works, and there is not much doubt the project will pass both Houses, and the Governor has pledged himself not to veto any Bill passed by the present Legislature for such a purpose.

Mr. COOPER's third resolution, in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the lands was negatived by a strict party vote, but his fourth, as amended, strongly in favor of a protective tariff, passed by 58 to 43, and the whole number of resolutions as amended by the House, in favor of paying the State debt, for the sale of the public works, and in favor of a protective tariff, passed by a final vote of 83 to 8! This is a very gratifying result to the Antimasons and Whigs of Pennsylvania. The Locofocos are compelled to adopt our principles when it comes to practice, however they may show their inconsistency by supporting MARTIN VAN BUREN, and his impracticable measures.

The Tariff Question.

The Post of Wednesday morning made the following declaration:

"The Whigs in this part of the country insist that a Protective Tariff is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the country, and attribute our returning prosperity to this measure. Their brethren in *the south*, however, have not the same faith in the Tariff, and don't think it at all essential to the interests of the country."

On reading the above we picked up the Savannah Daily Republican of Feb. 27, which was lying on our table, and read as follows:

THE WARFARE UPON THE TARIFF.—A political alliance is now on foot between the Southern free traders and some of the Northern Democrats—having for its object an assault on the tariff. That law, so beneficial to every home interest, so productive of real good to all the industrial operations of the country, is to be again unsettled. From 1832 to 1842, the tariff was subject to perpetual oscillations, now business of all kinds has revived under the benign operation of this same much abused law, and prices of articles of all descriptions were never lower, and we doubt if the increase of those prices has kept pace with that of the raw materials.

The truth is, that every imaginable objection has been started against the present tariff. It was going to injure the market for Southern cotton and cotton is higher than under the 20 per cent. tariff. It was going to to raise the price of all articles, and they were never cheaper. The planter could not get the foreign bagging at fair prices, and it is very well he cannot, for he can get Kentucky bagging much cheaper. Some years since the Democratic outcry in Congress was *opposition* to high *tariffs, which were calculated to overburden the Treasury, and cause a distribution to the States*. When the present tariff was on its passage, though the scale of duties was below that of 1832, which they passed, and far below that of 1828, by means which Gen Jackson paid off the residue of the national debt, the cry was that *such high duties would effectually defeat the object of revenue*, and that it would destroy our commerce.

Our readers will remember that the receipts into the New York Custom House alone, in the month of January of the current year were nearly two millions of dollars. The receipts for the first week of February, were eight hundred and twelve thousand dollars; and it is supposed that the whole receipts for this month will be not far from two millions and a half. It cannot be denied at this early day, that a tremendous opposition was made on this very account, and it will be remembered that several speeches in both Houses of Congress were made by Whigs to show that there would be an abundant revenue under this tariff. Among those speeches, that of the Hon. Mr. EVANS of the Senate, was particularly forcible. Should there be a redundant revenue, the tune will be changed again to the old *hundredth* of too much money in the Treasury, and the danger of distribution to the States.

Commerce was to be ruined too. Our shipping (what we have of it,) never was better employed, or if ever, it was only for those occasional, lucky penny freight periods, which cannot last long. Then again, *smuggling was to prevent revenue*. This was the next great argument. By the accounts from New York and Boston the last three months, smuggling has been a poor business, and the seizures made show unfortunately for Loco predictions, that the smuggled articles or those detected with most difficulty, pay the lowest duties. A haul made the other day in New York, was of watches and jewelry paying only 7½ per cent duty. So much for the *predictions* of our opponents, and now what will be their practice.

The House can tinker away with impunity at the tariff, for they know that the members of the Senate will do no more than introduce modifications into a measure which they themselves have assisted to adjust. Mr. Buchanan, it is said, openly resists innovation, and the Locos of Pennsylvania will not venture, we suspect, to take any other than strong ground in favor of the tariff as it is. The most objectionable part of it, the duties on iron was moulded to suit the Pennsylvania interest. It is said, moreover, that Mr. Buchanan will, on a proper occasion, make a distinct avowal of his adherence to the tariff law as at present digested.—As for Mr. Woodbury of New Hampshire, he has shut his eyes and rides the perilous career of the free trade hobby with loose bridle. He will go down to the earth, with the final defeat of the Carolina free trade doctrines.

That the industrial movement of the American people will perfect a truly American policy cannot be doubted. British manufactures of many discriptions have as truly ceased to come here as those of India. In 1820, Nankeens were imported, now not one bale. In 1825 Canton Crape was imported—now not a bale of it. Cotton was within the memory of thousands of men now living, as much a foreign article as silk. In 1815 the price of a yard of *plain cotton cloth* was 30 cents, and 7 cents a yard were paid for weaving. Now calicoes are sold for 6 cents and 2 cents paid for the weaving. This article was first brought from the Indies, then from Great Britian. Now not a bale from the East and but little from England. These statistics point only one way. Meanwhile the Carolina policy which regards our home market for cotton as being positively *inimical* rather than *beneficial* to Southern interests still finds supporters, and may for ten years to come for aught we can see."

This is a pretty long sermon on the Post's text, but we hope it will effectually enlighten the editor in regard to the feelings of the Southern Whigs on the Tariff subject, unless, indeed, the Post editor should deny that Savannah is in the South!

The great Whig National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, the *first* day of May next. The Young Men's Whig National Convention of Ratification will meet on the following day, Thursday, the *second* of May.

LOUISIANA.—The Whigs of Louisiana had a splendid convention at New Orleans on the 22nd ult. S. S PRENTISS and Gov. POINDEXTER made long and eloquent speeches. The meeting was attended by more than three thousand persons, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived in Mobile on the 25th ult. from New Orleans, in fine health and spirits. He will be the guest of Dr. Levert during his stay at Mobile.

The receipts of the New York Custom House during the months of January and February last amounted to $4,040,305. The amount received during the months of January, February and March, in 1843, was only $1,876,874. The excess in favor of the first two months of the present year, as compared with the first three months of last year, is, therefore, $2,163,431.

FIRE AT ROCHESTER.—A slip from the Rochester Democrat states that the old Mansion House, on State street, in that city, with an adjacent building, was burned on the morning the of 28th ult. The Mansion House was owned by Messrs. Burns, Perrin & Hubbell; who also owned half the adjacent building—the other half being the property of Mrs. Carter. The three gentlemen named had insurance to the amount respectively of $1700 $1700, and $1200; Mrs. Carter of $1000. The total loss about $8000. Mr. Wood, who occupied the house was insured $1000—about covering his loss.

Correspondence of the Western State Journal.

Old Onondaga!—Abolition declining!

SKANEATELES, Feb. 23, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have just time to say that we had a grand rally of the Whigs of Spafford yesterday—the *largest ever held* in that town. The proceedings you will receive in due time. The fires of '40 are blazing up there as brightly as ever. While the committee on Resolutions were absent, P. P. Cleveland, Esq., of this village, addressed the meeting, and closed a *talk* of one hour and a half by showing up the movements of the Abolition leaders. At the conclusion, our old friend Roundy, who (last fall and since) has stood at the head of the 'third party' in that town, told the meeting that *he was satisfied with Political Abolitionism, and if he lived until next fall, he stood pledged to vote for, and to do all in his power to promote the election of* HENRY CLAY! The Secretary of the Clay Club, formed there yesterday, has also been an active Abolitionist, but he assured the meeting that he accepted the office with pleasure, *and should hereafter co-operate most heartily with the Whigs! So said every Abolitionist present, eight or ten in number!* I feel satisfied that the death blow has been given to Political Abolitionism in the upper part of the town. Yours truly.

☞ We learn that at the Madison County Whig Convention also a goodly number appeared who had voted the Abolition ticket last Fall, and declared that they should this Fall sustain the interests of the Free Labor of the Country by supporting the Tariff and its friends. It strikes us as quite as important to vote so as to preserve White Working men from the Slavery of low wages and no work, as to throw this away by voting for Slave Emancipation in the South, over which we have no power. Surely, the calm good sense of our People must so determine.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1844.

The city wears almost the same gloom which has pervaded it since Wednesday last. The two Houses of Congress were called upon to mourn the loss of one of their members to-day, and neither House in consequence has been in session.

Business was resumed in the public Departments to-day for the first time since Wednesday evening. A brother of Mr. Upshur, a Lieutenant in the Navy, arrived in the city yesterday from Norfolk, and a brother of Mr. Gilmer from Charlottesville. The families of the deceased remain in the city suffering all the affliction which an event so appalling was calculated to awaken, but receiving all the sympathy of Christian consolation.

Rumors are busy as to who will have the vacant places in the departments of State and Navy. Every thing is in doubt upon this subject, and all the rumors you see and hear so far must go for nothing. I hear Mr. Webster, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Walker, named in connection with the office of Secretary of State, which of course only one can fill; but none of the rumors are authentic, and I am assured that nothing definite has been settled in regard to either of the appointments.—The negotiation which had about commenced upon the Oregon question, is of course suspended, and the calamitous event so generally deplored must retard the negotiation.

PROTECTION, COMMERCE AND REVENUE.—There arrived at the port of New York from Foreign ports in the month of February *One Hundred and Twenty three* vessels, of which 101 were American, 12 British, 5 Swedish, 7 German, and 5 of other nations; 34 of them Ships, 40 Brigs, 24 Barks, 34 Schooners and 1 Sloop of War. The number of packages of goods deposited in the Public Stores for inspection were

	In 1843.		In 1844.
Jan.	3,588	Jan.	8,130
Feb.	3,267	Feb.	10,771
Total,	6,855	Total,	18,901

The gross receipts of Revenue from Customs at this port were

	In 1843.	In 1844.
In January	$548,056	$1,876,615
In February,	492,216	2,169,110
Total,	$1,040,272	$4,045,725

Or nearly *quadruple* in '44 the amount in '43. Allowing that there is but an amount collected in all the other ports equal to that received here, (and we think there is more) the Receipts of Customs for the first two months of 1844 exceed EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being at the rate of nearly FIFTY MILLIONS PER ANNUM!

How a Protective Tariff does destroy Commerce and Revenue!—*N Y Trib.*

Locofoco Misrepresentations!—Upon the strength of a remark of the Richmond Whig, which has been most grossly perverted by themselves, the Locofoco press have denounced Henry Clay as possessing one set of principles for the *North* and another for the *South!* They seek to convey the impression that he is supported by the Whigs of the South, under a conviction that he is hostile to the Tariff and to the *principles* upon which it is based. The best refutation of this untruth we have seen, is that given by the Virginia Whig Convention, held at Richmond, in the early part of the present month. That Convention, one of the largest ever held in Virginia, and surpassing by far in enthusiasm and talent any held since 1840, within the limits of that State, put forth an address to the people, which contains, among other things, an *able defence of the present Tariff, in principle and details!* The Tariff is boldly adopted and defended as a Whig measure, worthy of the support of the Whig party, and worthy of the Old Dominion! This is what we call coming out openly and above board, and is a *stride* in favor of protection, on the part of the South, of which we feel proud! Upon that issue a glorious victory awaits the Whigs of Virginia! The followers of Mr. Van Buren cannot complain that the issue is not fairly made in that State, and they will have little ground for saying that the Whigs of the South support Mr. Clay because he is more of a free trade man than Mr. Van Buren.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Judge Baird has disposed of the Pittsburgh Advocate establishment to D. N. White, Esq. of the Gazette. Those two papers will be hereafter united, and the Gazette enlarged and improved. There will henceforth probably be but one Whig paper in Pittsburgh, and although we do not like some of the sentiments of the editor we readily concede that paper to be a valuable one. It is conducted with much industry, ardor and tact.—*Wheeling Times.*

UNION.—Judge Baird has sold the establishment of the Pittsburgh Advocate to Mr. D. N. White of the Gazette; and the two papers are now united, under the title of the "Daily Gazette and Advertiser." It is a large and well filled paper, pledged earnestly to the support of Whig men and measures, and is worthy of the extensive patronage it will doubtless receive. This union we regard as fortunate to the opponents of Locofocoism in Allegheny. Their united and harmonious efforts will secure them many a brilliant victory.—*Bearer Argus.*

PITTSBURGH... MARCH 9, 1844.

GEN. MARKLE.

The nomination of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland, for Governor is hailed with the most unbounded delight by the Antimasons and Whigs of this region, as much because they believe he is the candidate for success, as because of their affection and respect for the man Gen. MARKLE possesses every characteristic, both in character and services, to create that ardent enthusiasm, that confidence of success, that always secures victory. This is of great importance, as the success of our principles and measures being always of the *first* moment, the man to ensure victory should never be lost sight of. "Is he honest?—is he capable?" are the first questions to be asked; and the next is, is he the man to secure success? is he popular? has he the love of the people? is he available? Unless our candidate is the man for success, his honesty and capability will avail nothing, for they will never be brought into requisition.—But when these three characteristics, honesty, capability and availability, unite in one man, he is the very person wisdom points out as the candidate.

Is Gen. MARKLE honest? Go ask his neighbors—go ask every man who has ever had any acquaintance or business transactions with him. Go ask those of whom he borrowed money for the defence of his country in the hour of peril. Go ask his fellow soldiers and fellow citizens. But one voice is heard. His character for honesty is unimpeachable!

Is he capable? His friends, and neighbors and compatriots in arms say he is, and they ought to know. He was the friend and counseller of the lamented patriot HARRISON, and he was a good judge of human character. To be sure, Gen. MARKLE never filled any prominent office to call his talents forth. He has been no office seeker; no aspirant for power; but has quietly followed his plough, embracing every opportunity for cultivating a sound understanding, and a naturally strong mind. All award to him a large amount of that scarce article among our showy politicians, *sound common sense*, improved by remarkable industry in collecting and using means of information. His capability is therefore undoubted.

Is he available? Who doubts it? Who that has seen the enthusiasm already waked up in his behalf will call his availability in question? We dare venture the assertion, that General MARKLE will rally a great amount, if not all that enthusiasm, which swept the State in 1840, and so triumphantly placed General HARRISON in the Presidential chair. The people, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, all, with warm, gushing, rapturous enthusiasm, will enter into the contest—and who can doubt the result?

We, therefore, congratulate the Antimasons and Whigs of Pennsylvania on the nomination of Gen MARKLE for Governor. After a long night of Locofoco venality and corruption, as better day dawns upon us. We have now the man and the occasion both urging on to victory.—Our enemies have nominated an unpopular man, and they are divided among themselves. We are all united, and have a man of unbounded popularity! We, then, have every thing to cheer and encourage us in the contest, because we march to almost certain—if not entirely certain—victory!

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. LV.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 5, 3 o'clock, P. M.

MR. WHITE:—Little has been done in the Legislature in either branch to-day, owing to the great excitement existing here on the subject of the gubernatorial nominations. Both Houses adjourned at an early hour. It was found impossible to keep them in their seats. The democrats, up to this time, have been engaged in the preliminary business of the convention. The contested seats of several members have been the subject of angry discussion. It is claimed that Muhlenberg, surrounded by all the appliances of wealth, and the aristocracy of wealth, and the scheming and "mousing politicians" of political expectancy, is endeavoring to smother the true expression of the popular voice. If you can conceive the scenes of the "Buckshot War," you can easily conceive what is transpiring hourly in the democratic convention.

The two factions are abusing one another without stint; and while the more sober and respectable deprecate the course the majority are pursuing, by admitting delegates whose election is said to have been brought about by fraud and chicanery, to the exclusion of those whose election is without reproach, for the purpose of securing an ultimate Muhlenberg ascendancy; others are not wanting who brand and stigmatize the Shunk faction with all the opprobrious epithets in the Billingsgate vocabulary. The demos have not yet had a ballot. They will probably reach one before this closes. At any rate there is disruption ahead, if the rod and lash is not applied with a powerful hand.

The Whigs are more harmonious, although, while with one eye, they look on the democratic struggle with a smile, with the others they are looking daggers at each other. The Banks men claim *his* nomination as a matter of *right and justice*. The Irvin men claim his on account of his *piety, temperance and business tact*; and the Markle men *his*, on account of his having killed an Indian and drank spice-bush tea.

Up to this hour, *five* ballotings have been had. The Banks stock is rising, the spice-bush is falling, and the Irvin at a stand. A few hours will settle the question.

Five o'clock.—MARKLE 61, IRVIN 59, BANKS 37!!!

Half-past Six o'clock—MARKLE is nominatee by 68 votes to Irvin's 65.

Nomination subsequently ratified by an unanimous vote. Great demonstrations of joy abound—stamping of feet and clapping of hands enough to make the welkin ring. The demos meet at seven o'clock, and at this present writing the Shunk stock is falling.

Nine o'clock.—The Democratic convention are yet engaged in settling the contested seats of the members of their Convention. The last case is under consideration at this time. They will probably do no more than dispose of that, to night. It is now pretty well ascertained that Muhlenberg will be nominated, altho' it is rumored that a third man may be taken, to reconcile differences. To-morrow will settle it. Many of both factions have become disgusted with the protraction of the Convention, and the manner in which it has been conducted thus far.

The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, of the "Northern Liberties," came up on second reading. Mr. Roumfort offered an amendment; That for all the stock remaining after the reduction, the stockholders should give double security, on real estate, for the amount of the stock, held, for the ultimate payment of the issues and liabilities of the bank. The bill and amendment was postponed for the present. Bill relating to Pitt Township passed Senate to-day. Mr. Darsie, in Senate, read in place, a bill relating to the collection of Prothonotaries fees, &c. Z.

MUHLENBERG NOMINATED!!!

By a letter from Mr. Anderegg, to a gentleman in this city, we learn that H. A. MUHLENBERG, has been nominated by the Locofoco Convention, by a vote of 70 to Shunk's 61.

THE AQUEDUCT.—We took a look at the trunk of the Aqueduct yesterday, and were very much surprised to see how straight the contractors had succeded in getting it. With the exception of one or two "kinks," it appeared to us as true as ever it did. We learn that the repairs will be completed on Monday evening for certain—it is expected it will be finished, all but calking, this evening. The repairs have strengthened it very considerably.

☞ We observe men at work cleaning out the canal and slips.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, March 5, 1844.

In *Senate*, not much of importance was transacted. The most of the day was spent on private bills.

TENTH ARTICLE OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Speaker also laid before the House, in answer to a resolution introduced by Mr. Levy of Florida, a communication from the President as to the violation of the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington relating to fugitive criminals.

Mr. Levy desired that this communication should be referred to the Committee on Foreign relations, with instructions to inquire whether this article had been violated by the British Government.

Mr. L. wished to debate the subject, and was at last permitted to proceed. He made an earnest, exciting and belligerent speech excusing himself for his remarks, from the fact that his constituents were interested in the subject. Mr. Levy spoke as long as the one hour rule would allow him.

A move was then made to lay the communication upon the table, but rejected, and communication referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report according to the motion of Mr. Levy.

The question recurred upon printing.

Mr. Giddings, asked if the question was debateable. The Speaker said it was. Mr. G. wished to reply to Mr Levy, but was frequently called to order; on persisting he was permitted to say what he pleased. Mr. Pettit then got the floor and opposed the printing. Mr. ADAMS continued the discussion in favor of printing. He wished a full report from the Committee on foreign Affairs, and a discussion hereafter.

The printing was then ordered. The subject of pensions was then taken up, after which the House adjourned.

The Campaign opened in New York.

We learn from the New York American, that the Whigs of that city held a glorious gathering on Monday evening last. The tabernacle, spacious as it is, could not contain a tithe of the number assembled. Long before the hour appointed, the building was filled to its utmost capacity—the galleries and orchestra displaying a brilliant array of ladies.

After the meeting was organized Hail Columbia was played on the organ, and a spirited Ode of Percival's sung by the Choir, after which, Henry E. Davies, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee, read a number of letters from gentlemen to whom invitations had been sent.

The answers of Messrs. Botts, and Vance, of Ohio, were warmly greeted,—three hearty cheers being given for John Minor Botts.

After another song, written by a lady for the occasion, Dr. FRANCIS BACON, the old Correspondent, R. M. T. H. of the New York American, delivered an Oration on THE TIME, beauty and eloquence of which is highly praised. It was most warmly received, and will be printed and circulated as a text book for the ensuing campaign.

LATE FROM MATANZAS.

INSURRECTION AMONG THE SLAVES, ETC.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of the bark Sharron, Lucas, from Matanzas on the 20th February, we learn that on the day previous to her sailing an insurrection had broken out among the slaves on the plantations in the neighborhood of that place, and it was supposed that their plan of operations had been concerted throughout that part of the Island. The people from the country, were hastening to the city for protection—great numbers had already arrived. An engineer on one of the plantations had been thrown into one of the sugar boilers and scalded to death.—The inhabitants of Mantanzas were seriously alarmed. One planters at Matanzas having 400 slave on his estate, had put 100 irons the day Capt. L. sailed. Several hundred soldiers had started in different directions to endeavor to quell the disturbances.—*N. Y. Tribune*

DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Convention of the Democratic Harrison Party of Pennsylvania assembled in the North Ward School Room, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1844.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. BARKLEY SHEPLER, on whose motion

DAVID LEECH, Esq., of Armstrong, was called to the Chair, and CHARLES GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, and THOMAS STEWART, of Allegheny, were appointed Secretaries.

The list of delegates were then called, and 133 delegates answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, a committee of one from each Senatorial District was appointed by the chairman, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

After some unimportant business the Convention then adjourned.

At four o'clock P. M. the convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Farrelly from the Committee on the subject, reported the following list of officers for the permanent organization of the Convention:

President, WILLIAM MARKS, of Allegheny.

Vice Presidents, JOHN H. EWING, of Washington, JOSEPH SAGAR, of Lehigh, JACOB KIRK, of York, BELA BADGER, of Philadelphia, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, MILLER HORTON, of Luzerne, U. V. PENNYPACKER, of Chester, WM BISHOP, of Bedford, J. C. NEVILLE, of Schuylkill, GEO. MEANS, of Clarion, GEO. JERRETT, of Franklin, BENJ HARTSHORN, of Clearfield, S. S. BELL, of Berks, ROBERT ELLIOTT, of Perry, JOSEPH KONIGMACHER, of Loncaster.

Secretaries, *T. W. Duffield, jr.*, of Philadelphia, *J B. Sallisbury*, of Susquehanna, *John H. Keller*, of Northampton, *Tho. Struthers*, of Warren, *L. A. Mackey*, of Clinton, *E. Sankey*, of Mercer, *John Hanson*, of Bradford.

The President having been conducted to the Chair, returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, in a brief but appropriate address.

The Convention then adopted some Rules for the order of business, when on motion it proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor.

Mr. Ewing nominated Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland.

Mr. Leech then nominated JOHN BANKS, of Berks.

Mr. Weaver nominated NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union.

Mr Conrad nominated GEORGE W. TOLAND, of Philadelphia.

Mr Calvin nominated Gen JAMES IRVIN, of Centre.

Mr. Slocum nominated CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.

Mr. Sankey nominated JAMES COOPER, of Adams.

Mr Stevenson withdrew the name of James Cooper for the present, with the understanding that he would claim the privilege of presenting his name again, if he saw proper.

On motion of Mr Dunlap of Erie, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, when the following ballots were had.

FIRST BALLOT.

For Gen. James Irvin,	33
" Gen. Joseph Markle,	37
" John Banks,	37
" Geo. W. Toland,	20
" Chester Butler,	4
" Ner Middleswarth,	3

Four other ballots were then had. On the Fifth ballot, the vote stood as follows:

For Gen. James Irvin,	50
" Gen. Joseph Markle,	39
" John Banks,	39
" James Cooper,	3
" George W. Toland,	2

MARCH 5, 1844.

At 10 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Konigmacher submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Finance be authorized to superintend the expenditure of the money collected from members of this Convention; and that after paying the expenses of the Convention, he be instructed to appropriate any balance that may remain, to the purchase of — copies of the "Life of Henry Clay," in the German language.

The Convention then proceeded to a 6th ballot for Governor, which resulted as follows:

SIXTH BALLOT.

For Gen. James Irvin,	52
" Gen. Joseph Markle,	41
" John Banks,	38
" James Cooper,	2

Seven successive ballots were then had, all of which resulted without a choice. The last of the seven, being the thirteenth ballot, stood as follows:

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

For Gen. James Irvin,	55
" Gen. Joseph Markle,	38
" John Banks,	40

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M

AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, and being called to order, proceeded immediately to the

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

For Gen. James Irvin,	55
" Gen. Joseph Markle,	37
" John Banks,	38

Seven other ballots were then had, without effecting a nomination. The last of the seven, being the 21st ballot, stood as follows:

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

For Gen. James Irvin	62
" Gen. Joseph Markle	52
" John Banks	17
" James Cooper	1

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour.

At fifteen minutes before five the Convention again assembled. Mr. Leech then withdrew the name of John Banks, and the Convention proceeded to the

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Messrs. A. G. Allison, J. Allison, Babbitt, Balhett, Bell, Bishop, Bott, Brindle, Brown, Cassat, Cornog, Craig, Darragh, Diller, Dunlap, Edie, Evans, Ewing, Fitler, Fenlon, Gardner, Gordon, Haines, Hampton, Hanna, Hoffman, Hay, Hill, Hitner, Holman, Huddleson, Jarret, Jones, Kenderdine, Kirk, Kline, Konigmacher, Leech, Marchand, Marks, M'Culloch, M'Mahon, M'Kean, Means, Metzgar, Miller, Murray, Nicholson, Ogle, Pennypacker, Reed, Reiff, Richards, Richey, Saegar, Sankey, (Butler) Sankey, (Mercer,) Seibert, Slocum, Smith, (Phila. co.) South, T. S. Stewart, Wm. Stewart, Stevenson, Strauss, Strauthers, Stout, Sullivan and Watts—69, voted for Gen JOSEPH MARKLE.

Messrs Barger, Barker, Biddle, Blair, Bogle, Brady, Butler, Calvan, Candor, Cassel, Chandler, Clarke, Cleaver, Conrad, Cornyn, Cosenhaven, Culp, Douglass, Duffield, Elliot, Farrelly, Fisher, Gibbons, Gould, Grove, Hale, Hammer, Hanson, Hartshorn, Hibshman, Heister, Horton, Hough, Hunter, Irwin, Keller, Kerr, Knox, Laird, Lucas, Mackey, Mathers, M'Fate, Mintzer, Moore, (Philadelphia,) More, (Montgomery,) Neville, Patrick, Pollock, Reinhart, Salisbury, Schaffer, Shaffner, Shainline, Shuman, Sisty, Smith, (Phila city) Taylor, Truby, Waters, Watson, Weaver, Welsh, and Withers—64 voted for Gen. JAS. IRVIN.

After the result was announced, Mr. Conrad offered the following resolution, which was received with great applause.

Resolved, That this Convention most cordially and unanimously nominate Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE for Governor of this Commonwealth, and recommend him to all the People of Pennsylvania as a gentleman of sound Democratic Whig principles, a firm friend of American Industry, and in every respect eminently qualified to promote the best interests of our State.

Mr. Gibbons of Philadelphia briefly addressed the Convention in support of the resolution.

Mr. Hampton of Pittsburgh followed with an able and eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the character and capacity of General MARKLE for the distinguished office for which he had just been nominated. His speech was received with repeated bursts of rapturous applause. Mr. Hampton pledged the West for more than TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND! majority for the nominee of the Convention.

When Mr. Hampton closed, the resolution was UNANIMOUSLY adopted, and was endorsed with three hearty cheers, which made the welkin ring!

On motion of Mr Reed the Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock in the evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention again assembled.

Mr Hartshorn offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, to address Gen Joseph Markle, and inform him of his nomination by this Convention as the Democratic Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The President appointed Messrs Hartshorn, Haines, Hanson, Edie and Allison, the committee.

Mr. Reed, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a series of able and spirited resolutions, which were read, and were greeted with unbounded

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 13, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LVII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, March 7, 1844.

MR. WHITE.—In the *Senate*, very little of interest has transpired, and the same may be said of the business in the House. Both branches adjourned at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, (Mr. Laird.)

I sent you by the last mail a full history of the proceedings of the *Whig* convention. The *democratic* closed to-day, and after having made their convention a complete bear-garden and political huckster-shop, parted with the smile of hearty good will beaming upon their erudite countenances. They have, by a solemn act, declared Martin Van Buren the *choice* of Pennsylvania for President; and have sworn, by the crooks of their elbows, to fight for him and Muhlenberg to the end, drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard. The Shunk faction, like whipt curs, lick the hand that prostrates them in the dust, and cry hosannahs to the success of the moneyed aristocrat.—*So be it.*

NUMBER LVIII.

HARRISBURGH, March 8, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—There has been very little done to-day, in either house; although both have been pretty industriously employed.—Both Houses have now commenced their after noon sessions and appear to be determined to go at their duties in earnest—a large amount of private bills have accumulated, and the first business will be, no doubt, to diminish their number. They can be disposed of pretty fast; and the House to day have thinned the heap some, and made it look less formidable.

An act was reported to-day from Committee on Corporations, to authorize the practical house carpenters' society, in Philadelphia, to hold a certain amount of real estate. Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, read in place a bill relative to the annexation of Texas to this Union I did not learn its contents, but suppose it to be a joint resolution, (which has the same consideration as bills,) and is expressive of disapprobation of the project. Z.

HARRISBURG, March 9th, 1844.

MR WHITE:—To-day has been the most unprofitable day of the session, in both Houses. The Senate have been *exclusively* employed in discussing the *instruction resolutions* relating to a National road from some point on the Cumberland Road, via. Pittsburgh, to Erie harbor. Mr. Penniman moved an amendment, the substance of which was the acknowledgment of the *right of instruction*. This gave rise to a debate, which occupied the whole session. No vote was taken.

The *House* were similarly employed, in debating the *"lowest bidder bill."* It was under consideration from yesterday, on second reading, by *sections*. During its progress, various amendments were offered, with various results; and the house adjourned, pending an amendment offered by Mr. Cooper, making provision that those claiming to have been elected State printers under the law of 1843 may institute suit against the Commonwealth, to settle the question of the legality of their election, and also for the recovery of such damages as they may have sustained, from having been deprived of the beneficial interest of that election by the action of the Legislature, which suit is to be proceeded with in all respects, as if the same was pending before two individuals. A very lengthy, able, and spirited debate ensued on this, and the modifications attempted to be engrafted upon it, in which Messrs. Roumfort, Hinchman, Whitman, MacManus, Straub, Brady, Butler, Herr and Shattuck participated, till the hour of adjournment. The bill will pass, and most likely with this provision attached. Z.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, MARCH, 8, 1844

In *Senate*, nothing of importance transpired Most of the day was spent in Executive Session.

In the *House*, much time was spent on the Rhode Island question, but it was finally laid over. The important business of the day was the Tariff

Mr. McKay of N. C from the committee on Ways and Means, reported the long expected bill to modify and change the Tariff of 1842.

Mr. McKay gave notice that on to-morrow or Monday he would present a written report explanatory of the Bill.

Mr. Winthrop suggested that extra copies of the bill be printed, as there would be a great demand for it abroad.

The motion to print extra copies was not acted upon, and the bill was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

The remainder of the day was devoted to private bills.

SATURDAY, March 8, 1844.

The *Senate* did not sit to-day.

In the *House* Mr. Hungerford, from the Committee on retrenchment, yesterday made a report, fixing the pay of the members of Congress, both Senators and Representatives at six dollars a day, and six dollars for every 20 miles travel. The President of the Senate and speaker of the House, three dollars a day additional to the above per diem. The report also reduces the pay of all the officers to the House, and establishes some new regulations in relation to the pay of the Heads of Bureaus, Commissioners of Patents, &c

The Rhode Island question was then discussed and finally laid over for the day.

Mr. McKay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made an additional report on the subject of the Tariff. It is the same of which he gave notice yesterday, and is explanatory of the details of the bill reported yesterday. He moved that this report and the bill be referred to the committee of the whole to be printed.

Mr Lewis, of Ala., moved the printing of 25,000 copies.

The Chair stated that the motion was not in order at this time.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll stated that the reports of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Tariff, had not been concurrred in by the whole of the Committee. He was understood to say that those members of the Committee who differed from the majority would submit their views in a minority report.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private business, and adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock; in place of 12, as heretofore.

DEATH OF JUDGE DUVAL.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Hon. GABRIEL DUVAL, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died on Wednesday night last, at his seat in Prince George's county, Md. He had survived the autumn of life, and lived far into its winter—He was in the 93d year of his age.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR 1843.

The Auditors elected to audit and adjust and settle the Public Accounts of the County of Allegheny from the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Three, until the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, having examined the same, respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the following statement and report, viz:

S. R. JOHNSTON, Esq, TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1843,		$2796 96
Receipts from Collectors, viz:		
FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH CITY.		
Chas. Craig, 1842 in full	$1462 99	
" " 1843	3610 00	
		5072 99
SECOND WARD.		
John McKee, 1842 in full	1397 70	
" " 1843	2196 00	
		3593 70
THIRD WARD.		
W M Marshall, 1842 in full	344 62½	
Thos Fairman, 1843	2444 00	
		2788 62½
FOURTH WARD.		
J Vandivender, 1842 in full	6195 36½	
" " 1843	1035 00	
		7230 36½
FIFTH WARD.		
Jas Dalzell, 1842 in full	1566 67	
" " 1843	665 00	
		2231 67
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY.		
S. B. Smith, 1842 in full	1320 36	
Wm A Irvin, 1843	300 00	
		1620 36
SECOND WARD.		
W McHenry, 1842		927 50
THIRD WARD.		
Wm Benson, 1842 in full	1151 81	
" " 1843	220 00	
		1371 81
FOURTH WARD.		
N. Campbell, 1842		1391 90
PITT TOWNSHIP.		
Asa Bougher, 1840	75 00	
J. Gilmore, 1842	685 00	
John Beatty, 1843	1611 00	
		2371 00
PEEBLES TOWNSHIP.		
Jos. Little, 1841 in full,	64 17	
Jas Mitchell, 1842 "	1006 52	
" 1843	592 00	
		1662 69
WILKINS TOWNSHIP.		
Jno. Horner, 1841	66 00	
R. Donaldson, 1842	159 50	
		225 50
PLUM TOWNSHIP.		
Geo. Rose, 1842 in full,	490 35	
R. Carothers, 1843	440 00	
		930 35
VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.		
Jas Penny, 1842 in full,	145 17	
Z. Patterson, 1843	285 50	
		430 67
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.		
M. Shields, 1841	398 00	
H Westbay, 1842	1248 00	
R. Little, 1843	203 00	
		1849 00
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.		
W. J. Miller, 1840 in full,	23 46	
J. McRoberts, 1841	145 00	
Jno. Payne, 1842	512 00	
J. Simmons, 1843	232 56	
		913 02
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
J. Adams, 1841	215 37	
S. Conner, 1842 in full,	555 17	
A. Holland, 1843	570 00	
		1340 54
LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
D. Buchanan, 1841	223 48	
W. Perkins, 1842 in full,	693 56	
H. Ingram, 1843	1687 00	
		2604 04
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.		
J M'K Snodgrass, 1841	47 45	
S. Hamilton, 1842 in full,	1136 69	
W McRoberts 1843	486 00	
		1670 14
ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.		
Jona. Phillips, 1841	253 00	
James C. Richey, 1842	502 50	
Alexander Speer, 1843	582 00	
		1337 50
FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.		
James Vincent, 1840	119 00	
W. G Hoffman, 1842 in full,	222 25	
Thos McClean, 1843	518 00	
		859 25
FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.		
G T Hice, 1842 in full,	318 85	
G T Hice, 1843 "	609 30	
		928 15
MOON TOWNSHIP.		
W McKindlay, 1842	236 18	
J McFadden, 1843	60 00	
		296 18
OHIO TOWNSHIP.		
J Duff, 1842 in full,	246 65	
T Pinkerton, 1843	382 75	
		629 40
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
G Neely, 1843 in full,		262 19
RESERVE TOWNSHIP.		
J Woods, 1841	70 00	
J McIntyre 1842	853 00	
A S Ledoo, 1843	261 00	
		1184 00
ROSS TOWNSHIP.		
Eras. Cooper, 1841	46 00	
J M'Elhenny, 1842	71 00	
John Miller, 1843	265 00	
		382 00
PINE TOWNSHIP.		
G Greer, 1842 in full,	273 99	
J Willowby, 1843	409 00	
		682 99
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
W Duncan, 1837	27 00	
John Dickey, 1842	143 00	
J Fleming, 1843	158 00	
		328 00
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
J A Miller, 1841 in full,	65 57	
J. L. Randolph, 1842 in full,	486 12½	
Daniel Howe, 1843,	176 00	
		727 69
INDIANA TOWNSHIP.		
P. A. Beham, 1839,	20 00	
G. Hassinger, 1843 in full,	693 19	
		713 19
BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH.		
John M'Kee, 1841,	196 00	
Samuel Hare, 1842,	359 00	
James Barr, 1843,	172 00	
		727 00
LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH.		
William Irwin, 1841,	43 30	
Wm D. Moore, 1842 in full,	144 99	
" " " 1843,	219 50	
		407 79
SHARPSBURGH BOROUGH.		
Philip Miller, 1843,		82 00
Daniel Shawhan, am't on acc't of his note given for balance of his duplicate for Borough of Birmingham for 1838,		11 25
RENT		
From United States for Court and Jury Rooms, balance of 1841,		1129 09
From do. for do. in full for 1842,		1700 00
COSTS		
In the case of the Com'th vs. Wm. Maiden,		15 40
FOREITED RECOGNISANCE		
Of Samuel Ewing, bail of Ewing Turner.		50 00
TAXES		
For 1842, returned by Collectors as lost		13 86½
INTEREST		
R. S. Cassat on bond for purchase of old Jail Lots;		192 00
Wm. Robinson dec'd's estate, per Chas. S. Bradford, Esq, Adm'r.,		193 61
H. C. Bosler, for an old book case,		5 00
LOANS from Individuals,		1300 00
STRAY.		
J. Kiester on sale of a Stray Cow,		1 62½
James Herriot for old metal,		1 50
TAXES ON UNSEATED LANDS,		50
REDEMPTION MONEY,		117 43
		$57,301 43

EXPENDITURES.

AMOUNT paid, viz:		
Assessors their pay,		$1496 22½
AUDITORS of County.		
John Conner, Esq.,	$177 50	
Jacob Tomer, "	165 00	
John Magill, "	175 00	
		517 50
ALDERMAN and JUSTICES fees.		
Alex Hay, Esq, Mayor City of Pittsburgh,	954 06	
Wm B. Foster, Esq, Mayor of Allegheny,	114 87½	
Alderman's fees,	216 19	
Justices' fees		108 16
		1393 28½
BRIDGES.		
Amount paid D. Williams and Co., for building bridges over Pine run and Peters creek,		1063 80
Am't paid O. S. Palmer, wood work of Pine run and Peters creek,		707 00
Am't paid James Stewart, building one over Wood's run,		484 00
Am't paid Valentine Short, repairs to bridge on Franklin road,		200,00
Am't paid Wm Allston for plan and specification of bridge over Wood's run,		15 00
Am't paid James Bryson, repairs to abutment of Pine creek bridge,		4 00
Am't paid D. Hilands & Co., for building bridge over Pine creek		210 00
BOOKS AND RECORDS.		
Indexing docket of Mayor's Court,	11 37½	
Prothonotary's Office,	93 75	
Recorder's "	26 00	
Cl'k of Quarter Sessions,	31 13	
Seal press for Prothonotary's Office,	10 00	
		172 25½
Books and Stationery for Commissioner's Office,		135 65½
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		
John Patterson Esq bal. in full,	55 00	
John Morrison, Esq.	625 00	
John Johnston, "	747 00	
John Forsyth	507 00	
Jas. Cunningham, "	87 00	
		2021 00
CLERK TO COMMISSIONERS.		
J. Gormly, bal. of 1842,	25 00	
" " in full 1843,	600 00	
		625 00
Sundry persons for writing out duplicates of assessments and list of taxables,		127 90
COUNSEL TO COMMISSIONERS		
E. Bradford Todd, Esq. 1 year's salary,		75 00
CONSTABLES FEES,		191 06
Contingent expenses,		62 67½
COURTS.		
Supreme Court expenses of, viz:		
Amount paid Crier and Tipstaves,		154 50
DISTRICT COURT.		
Amount paid G Kyler, crier,	200 00	
Do. do. Tipstaves,	548 00	
Do. do. Jurors,	5135 62½	
Do. do. do. board,	16 25	5899 87½
QUARTER SESSIONS and Pleas.		
Amount paid criers, E Troilo and others	180 00	
Do. do. Tipstaves,	568 00	
Do. do Jurors,	4825 00	
Do. do. do. board,	24 87½	
Do. do. witness for Commonwealth,	1270 55½	
Do. do. Deputy Attorney General fees,	359 50	
Do. do. Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Thomas Farley, Esq.,	436 82½	
Do. do. do. do., T L McMillan, Esq.,	37 60½	
		7702 34
CORONER'S FEES.		
Amount paid John Chambers, et al.		203 35
DISCOUNT.		
Amount paid on currency,		442 37
ELECTION.		
Expenses of,		969 07
FURNITURE FOR COURT HOUSE.		
Amount paid McKerrahan & Co, for stoves,	65 43	
Do. do. Lewis Shaw, for stove-pipe,	43 87½	
Do. do. John McIlwaine, for Cabinet work	9 00	
Do. do. J B McClelland for stoves and stove-pipe in rotunda,	199 19	
Do. do. J McDonald for Cabinet work	11 00	
Do. do. Robert Fairman for Cabinet work,	10 00	
Do. do. W McClintock & Co. for carpeting,	109 94	
Do. do. E Edmunson for Upholstery,	9 69	
		458 12
HORSE STEALING.		
Amount paid for apprehending horse-thief, per Act of Assembly,		25 04
INTEREST ON LOANS.		
Amount paid Bk. of Pittsburgh,	51 19	
Do. do. individuals,	4558 61½	
		4609 80½
JAIL FEES and Prisoners' allowance.		
Amount paid B. Weaver, Sheriff, 1st quarter ending March 31,	353 47	
Do. do. do. do. 2d do. ending June 30,	408 38	
Do. do. do. do. 3d do. on account, ending Sept 30,	200 00	
Do. do. J McKee, assistant jailer,	433 00	
Do. do. for clothing, bedding, &c., for prisoners,	271 22½	
Do. do S Morrow for tin ware, &c,	14 00	
		1680 07½
PHYSICIAN AT JAIL.		
C L Armstrong, M. D. salary for 1842,	75 00	
Alex. Black, M. D. on account, for 1843,	75 00	
		150 00
FUEL AND LIGHT.		
For court house and Jail,		382 96½
PUBLIC PRINTING,		442 17½
PREMIUM		
On Fox Scalps,		129 59
POSTAGE,		2 26½
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Amount paid James M'Kown on account of plastering Court House,	1250 00	
Amount paid John Jack,	920 00	
Amount paid James Wiley, assignee, for Copper Work,	220 75	
Amount paid Bollmans & Garrison, iron railing in front of Jail,	283 05	
Amount paid Arbitrators, fees in the case of Anderson's Administrators *vs* County,	6 00	
Amount paid Arbitrators, fees in the case of Wileys' assignees *vs.* County,	30 00	
Amount paid James Stewart for painting,	84 50	
		2794 30
ROADS,		
Amount paid Commissioners for laying out State road from Elizabeth to Brownsville, Allegheny County		

(EXPENDITURES CONTINUED)

proportion of expense,	56 46	
Amount paid Wm. Allison as a Commissioner in laying out a State Road from Conoquenessing in Beaver county to Perrysville, in Allegheny county,	21 00	
Amount paid Robert M. Walker, chain bearer on same survey,	14 00	
		91 46
ROAD VIEWING,		
Amount paid road viewers and viewers of road damages,		445 00
ROAD DAMAGES,		
Am't paid R. Liety,	$100 00	
" " And. Peirce,	40 00	
" " Harrison Hultz,	30 00	
" " Joseph Higby,	15 00	
" " Jacob Weller,	25 00	
		210 00
REPAIRS to Court House and Jail,		745 49
REDUCTION on Loans,		
Am't paid Bank of Pittsburgh,	2500 00	
Amount paid Coltart & Dilworth, on outstanding warrant,	14,000 00	
Am't paid individuals,	435 00	
Amount of County scrip cancelled,	820 00	
		17,755 00
REDEMPTION money on unseated land refunded,		108 66
SUPERINTENDENT of Court House.		
Am't paid John Barret, bal of 1842	75 00	
Am't paid John Barret, balance of 1843	450 12½	
Am't paid R. C. Thompson	10 00	
		535 12½
TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS for laying out new township of Baldwin's viz:		
Am't paid Wm. Kerr, Esq	42 50	
" " Jas Scott, Esq	20 00	
" " Step. Woods "	100 00	
" " H. Snee, chain bearer	24 00	
" " W H Whiteman chain bearer	24 00	
		210 50
TAXES and COSTS refunded,		90 69
TREASURER'S SALARY,		600 00
WATER TAX, City of Pittsburgh,		100 00
BALANCE IN TREASURY,		763 30
		$57,301 43½

B. WEAVER, Esq, Sheriff in account with Allegheny County, from the first day of January to the 16th of November, 1843, both days inclusive.

DR.		CR.	
To Cash for Jail fees and prisoners' allowance viz:		By Jail fees and prisoners' allowance, viz:	
Amount paid for quarter ending 31st March,	$353 47	"quarter end'g 31st March,	$353 59
Am't paid for quarter ending 30th June,	408 38	" " " 30th June,	408 39
Am't paid for quarter ending 30th Sept on acc't,	200 00	" " " 30th Sept.	539 48
	961 85	"47 days, viz: from 1st of Oct. to 16th Nov.,	242 79½
Am't Costs collected in the case of Com'th vs James Rubinson,	103 56		1544 23½
Am't Verdict fee No. 4, July 1841,	4 00	"summoning 552 Jurors for District Court,	138 00
" " " " 86, April 1843,	4 00	"summoning 393 Jurors for Quarter Sessions,	98 25
" " " " 105, Nov. 1838,	4 00	"summoning 240 Jurors for Common Pleas,	60 00
"69 " in District Court,	276 00		296 25
"15 " in Common Pleas,	60 00	"conveying 24 convicts to Western Penitentiary,	60 00
"Fines and verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, March Term,	155 06½	"conveying Elijah Stephens to House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	100 00
"Fines and Verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, June Term,	102 06½	Fees in Criminal Cases, viz:	
"Fines and Verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term,	26 00	Court Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1842,	2 00
"Balance due as per report of arbitrators,	560 08	Court Quarter Sessions, March, Term 1843,	25 00
		Court Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1843,	31 50
		Court Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1843,	27 00
			85 50
		By costs in the case of B. Weaver, Esq, vs Allegheny County, viz:	
		"arbitrators for 7 days each,	21 00
		"Robert Robb, Esq, writing report,	5 00
		"James Herriot, his pay as a witness,	3 12½
		"A. Sutton, Esq, his fees as Proth'y,	2 79
		"George Riddle, his fees as Proth'y,	2 62½
		"Attorneys fees,	6 00
			40 53½
	$2256 61½	"Balance due Dec 31st, 1843,	130 09
"Balance,	$130 09		$2256 61½

ELIJAH TROVILLO, Esq, Sheriff in account with Allegheny County, from the 16th of November to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1843, both days inclusive.

DR.		CR.	
For fines and verdicts in Quarter Sessions,	$16 12½	By summoning 128 Jurors for Quarter Sessions,	$32 00
For 10 verdicts in District Court,	40 00	By summoning 96 " " District Court,	24 00
" 8 " " Common Pleas	32 00	By summoning 96 " " Common Pleas,	24 00
		*By balance due Dec. 31, 1843,	8 12½
	88 12½		$88 12½

*Paid into the Treasury during session of Auditors.

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT.

JOHN MORRISON, Esq. whose term expired on the 14th of October last served from the 1st day of January to the 13th day of April, 82 days at $2 50,	$205 00	JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., served from 1st Jan., to 13th April, 84 days at $2 50,	$210 00
From 14th April to 14th Oct., 136 days at $1 50	204 00	From 14th April to 31st Dec., 199 days at $1 50,	298 50
Balance due him at last settlement,	235 00	Balance due him at last settlement,	70 00
	$644 00		$578 50
To cash paid him on acc't	625 00	To cash paid him on acc't	507 00
By balance due him,	$19 00	By Balance,	$71 50
JOHN JOHNSTON. Esq. served from 1st of Jan., to 13th April, 85 days at $2 50,	$212 50	JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., served from the 16th of October to the 31st of Dec, 58 days at $1 50	$87 00
From 14th April to 31st Dec. 189 days at $1 50	283 50	To amount paid him in full	87 00
Balance due him at last settlement,	255 00		
	$751 00		
To cash paid him on acc't	747 00		
Balance due him,	$4 00		

AMOUNT OF TAXES Assessed and Paid, Collectors' Fees, Lost Taxes and Balance due by Collectors for the year 1843.

Districts.		*Am't Assessed.*	*Collectors' Names.*	*Am. Paid.*	*Commis'ns.*	*Exonera'ns.*	*Bal. Due*
1st Ward,	Pittsburgh Allegh'y	$5,003 33	Charles Craig,	$3,610 00			$1,393 33.
2nd Ward,		3,319 03	*John M'Kee,	2,196 00			1,123 03
3rd Ward,		3,559 03	Thos. Fairman,	2,444 00			1,115 03
4th Ward,		4,294 07	John Vandivender,	1,035 00			3,259 07
5th Ward,		1,916 53	James Dalzell,	665 00			1,251 53
1st Ward,		1,666 77	Wm. A. Irvin,	300 00			1,366 77
2nd Ward,		811 27	Joseph Irwin,				811 27
3rd Ward,		969 02	William Benson,	220 00			749 02
4th Ward,		1,933 48	Wm. Davidson,				1,933 48
Pitt Township,		2,554 11	John Beatty,	1,611 00			943 11
Peebles	"	1,396 85	James Mitchell,	592 00			804 85
Wilkins	"	1,133 84	Benjamin Kelly				1,133 84
Plum	"	939 14	Robert Carothers,	440 00			499 14
Versailles	"	467 33	Z. Patterson,	285 50		19 21	162 62½
Elizabeth	"	1,572 29	Robert Little,	203 00			1,369 29
Jefferson	"	905 35	John Simmons,	232 56			672 79
Mifflin	"	745 99	Wm. McRoberts,	486 00			259 99
Up. St. Clair	"	1,350 84	Amos Holland,	570 00			780 84
L. St. Clair	"	1,931 07	Henry Ingram,	1,687 00			244 07
Robinson	"	974 40	Alexander Speer,	582 00			392 40
Fayette	"	1,368 70	*Thomas M'Clean,	518 00			850 70
Findlay	"	651 60	George T. Hice,	609 30	32 07	10 23	
Moon	"	531 50	Joseph McFadden,	60 00			471 50
Ohio	"	705 33	Thos. Pinkerton,	382 75			322 58
Franklin	"	280 90	George Neely,	262 19	13 80	4 91	
Reserve	"	1,032 17	Abraham Ledoo,	261 00			821 17
Ross	"	713 95	John Miller,	265 00			448 95
Pine	"	570 45	John Willouby,	409 00			161 45
West Deer	"	396 13	James Fleming,	158 00			238 13
East Deer	"	519 31	Daniel Howe,	176 00			343 31
Indiana	"	756 33	Geo. Hassinger,	693 19	36 46	26 71	
Sharpsburgh Bor'gh,		139 43	Philip Miller,	82 00			57 43
Lawrenceville	"	301 65	W. D. Moore,	219 50		9 24	72 41
Birmingham	"	842 44	James Barr,	172 00			670 44
		$46,358 63		$21,426 99	$82 35	$70 30	$24,778 99

Collectors marked thus (*) paid the balance due on their duplicates during the sitting of the Auditors.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS due the County of Allegheny on the 31st day of Dec. A. D., 1843

Balance due from Collectors for 1843, as above,	$24,778 99	Lower St. Clair, for 1841, subject to interest,	375 21
Benjamin Weaver, Esq Sheriff,	130 09	Jonathan Phillips, Collector of Robinson township for 1841, subject to interest,	357 11
James H. Neel, Collector of Mifflin for 1843 as per last report, subject to interest,	330 77	Joseph Livingston, Collector of Mifflin township for 1840, subject to interest,	306 21
William Drake, Collector of West Ward, City of Pittsburgh, for 1836, subject to interest,	435 68	James Vincent, Collector of Fayette township for 1840, subject to interest,	137 53
Joseph B. Miller, Collector of East Deer, for 1839, subject to interest,	160 40	Isaac Miller, Collector of Findlay township, for 1840, subject to interest,	179 30
Peter A. Beeham, Collector of Indiana, for 1839, subject to interest,	150 06	John McKee, Collector of Birmingham Borough, for 1841, subject to interest,	174 74
James Leslie, Collector of Deer township, for 1836, subject to interest,	56 30	William Irwin, Collector of Lawrenceville, for 1841, subject to interest,	218 93
Wm Duncan, Collector of West Deer township, for 1837, subject to interest,	258 75½	John Horner, Collector of Wilkins township, for 1841, subject to interest,	683 17
Asa Bougher, Collector of Pitt township, for 1840, subject to interest,	1,757 44	Mathew Shields, Collector of Elizabeth township, for 1841, subject to interest,	658 60½
David Buchanan, Collector of		James M'Roberts, Collector of Jefferson township, 1841, subject to interest,	72 72
		James M'K. Snodgrass, Collector of Mifflin township, for 1841, subject to interest,	573 16
		Johnston Adams, Collector of Upper St Clair township, for 1841, subject to interest,	618 42
		James Woods, Collector of Reserve township, for 1841, subject to interest,	282 91
		Erasmus Cooper, Collector of Ross township, for 1841, subject to interest,	419 73
		*Wm. M'Henry, Collector of 2d Ward Allegheny, for 1842,	379 97
		Nelson Campbell, Collector of 4th Ward, Allegheny, 1842,	1246 39
		John Gillmore, Collector for Pitt township, 1842,	2490 74
		*James Kelly, Collector for Wilkins township, 1842,	887 77
		Henry Westbay, Collector for Elizabeth township, 1842,	790 99
		John Payne, Collector for Jefferson township, 1842,	410 05
		James C Richey, Collector for Robison, 1842,	187 41
		Wm McKindlay, Collector of Moon township for 1842,	436 97
		James McIntyre, do Reserve do for 1842,	613 94
		John McElheny, do Ross do for 1842,	417 92
		John Dickey, do West Deer do for 1842,	118 73½
		Saml Hare, do Birmingham do for	

STATEMENT of DEBTS and CREDITS of the County of Allegheny, Dec. 31st, 1843

DR.		CR.	
To James Ross, Esq., for Court House and Jail lot,	$20000 00	By balance in Treasury,	$763 30½
" James Ross, Esq., on permanent loan,	48000 00	" Am't outstanding as above,	50812 30
" David Shields, Esq, on permanent loan,	3000 00	" Public buildings including lot,	350,683 67
" J O'Brien, Esq., on permanent loan,	1400 00	" Am't due from Pitt township for expense of extending city limits as per act of Assembly,	4785 86
" Sundry individuals on temporary loan,	6511 05	" R S Cassatt's bonds for purchase of old Jail lots, payable in 1845, with interest,	3200 00
" Coltart and Dilworth, balance on outstanding warrant,	10000 00		
" Outstanding warrants without interest,	159 55½		
" County Scrip,	27180 00		
" Amount undrawn by Commissioners,	94 00		
" Amount Balance,	293,900 53		
	$410,245 13½		$410,245 13½

*There is a County Deficit of $65,532 30, excluding the Cr. for Public Buildings.

Given under our hands and seals at the Auditor's Office in the City of Pittsburgh, this 29th day of February, A. D, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JACOB TOMER,
JOHN MAGILL,
ROBERT DONALDSON, } Auditors.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Allegheny County, Feb. 29, 1844.

The foregoing is a correct Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Allegheny for the year 1843, also of the amount of County tax for each of the respective Wards, Boroughs and Townships within the county, at the rate per cent. of three mills on the dollar, on the assessed value of Real Estate, including personal taxes, together with a statement of the Debts and Credits of the County, as shown by the Books on the 31st day of December of the same year, in conformity with the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Witness our hands the day and year above written.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
JOHN FORSYTHE,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, } Commissioners.

ATTEST: JAMES GORMLY, Clerk. Feb. 29.—w3t.

(American, Manufacturer, Aurora, and German paper, (Mr. Backofen's) copy weekly 1 time.)

PITTSBURGH... MARCH 13, 1844.

☞The Post places the name of MUHLENBERG at the head of its columns with a very ill grace. It cannot hide its mortification at the turn matters have taken, and rates some of the "incorruptible democracy" most soundly for their votes at the convention.—Indeed the editor hints very broadly that some of the western Shunk delegates have been *bribed*, forgetting in his chagrin, that if they *were* bribed, somebody must have bribed them; and whose money so likely to be used for this purpose, as the rich ex-parson's! Can the Post tell who exhibited the greatest moral deformity, the rich briber, or the poor bribed? The following is the language used by the Post in reference to his "unpurchaseable and incorruptible Democratic" brethren.

"In looking over the vote, we observe that several delegates from the west violated their instructions, and that others voted contrary to what they knew to be the declared wishes of their constituents. What *arguments* were used to make those men betray the confidence reposed in them, we cannot say, but we most sincerely hope that their conduct will be strictly investigated by those who have been deceived, and that they will be visited with the scorn which political treachery merits."

"The party will support the nominee, altho' he may not be their first choice, but we hope that hereafter they will never place any confidence in the MERCENARY KNAVES who deceived them on this occasion, and that they will make examples of them to show such *marhetable* creatures the consequence of betra

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 14, 1844.

☞ We owe an apology to our weekly subscribers. For a few weeks our weekly paper has been to much filled up with advertisements After this week we shall have much more room, and hope to be able to present our accustomed variety.

☞ Owing to a press of advertisements, weekly market reports, &c, our space is limited to day; and we give up the most of that to the resolutions of the late convention at Harrisburgh, and political communications, in order that our readers may be prepared to vote understandingly to-morrow, and be animated by a proper zeal for the success of our principles and our candidate. After the special election is over, we will attend to other matters, and give a greater variety. We give today, however, all the news there is of any interest.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The Governor has issued writs, ordering an election to be held on Friday, the 5th of April next, in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Union, Northumberland, Lycoming and Clinton, to supply the vacancy in the Congress of the United States, occasioned by the death of HENRY FRICK, Esq.

☞ The proceedings of the Clay Club of Birmingham arrived at too late an hour to secure insertion to-day. Our room was all filled. They shall appear to-morrow. We are glad to see they had a fine meeting, and are resolved to do battle valiantly for DARRAGH to-morrow. THOS. MCKEE was nominated for Judge; N. P. PEARSON, for Inspector, and ROBT. DUNCAN for Assessor.

☞ Mr. STOKELY, a well known and efficient police officer of N York, arrived at Wheeling on Saturday and left the next morning for Columbus Ohio, having in charge BOTTSFORD, the former postmaster of Fayetteville Arkansas, who was apprehended for robbing the mail of a letter containing a large number of treasury notes. He will be left in the charge of the marshall of Ohio.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A serious fire occurred on the wharf on the south side of Queen street, Southwark Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last. A stone warehouse, containing a large quantity of tow, pitch, and rosin, was destroyed. During the fire a vessel was launched to save her from destruction.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

The following Resolutions were passed by the late Antimasonic and Whig State Convention at Harrisburgh. They are worthy of the calm and considerate attention of all our readers.

This Convention, representing the Party which in 1840 yielded all minor differences to a patriotic determination to change and reform the administration of the General Government, and triumphed in the election of Harrison, deems it a duty on the eve of a still greater contest, to announce publicly and distinctly, the principles which have guided their deliberations, and for which, before the people of Pennsylvania, they and their candidates are pledged. They have, therefore, unanimously

Resolved, 1. That the Government of the United States in accordance with the designs of the framers of the Constitution should be administered in a spirit of wise and generous beneficence, to be strictly confided within the limits which are prescribed to its action, and yet made in its relation to the States and to the People, where no express limits are prescribed, to effect the greatest good to the greatest number, and to make this not only an united but a prosperous Nation.

2. That strong in this faith—a faith authorized and sustained by the authority of those, who, having framed it, best knew what the Constitution meant—this Convention and the party it represents, utterly rejects that theory of the Government which denies all power to encourage and sustain the great interests of the people, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, for the protection of which, more than any other object, the Constitution was framed and the Union established.

3. That we reject that policy of Government which, assuming the power to exist to give to every branch of industry its due protection, neglects or refuses to exercise it, and exhibits the incongruous and humiliating spectacle of a Government failing to discharge functions which it is admitted in spirit and in letter to possess.

4. That the present Tariff of duties enacted by a Whig Congress, and proudly claimed as a monument of Whig statesmanship, embodying the principles of protection to Domestic Industry, so far as it affects the interests of Pennsylvania, ought to be sustained. It has stimulated industry, given new and active occupation to thousands, opened home markets to agriculture and developed vast mineral resources, on which our Pennsylvania prosperity so much depends, and appeals to the honest pride of Pennsylvania for its support.

5. That when Martain Van Buren wrote to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer the memorable words—"*I have at no time nor anywhere hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff of* 1842, AS WELL IN RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED AS TO ITS DETAILS." He forfeited all claim to the favors of the people of Pennsylvania, who approving alike of the principles and details of the Tariff, now know that he is opposed to their best interest and long cherished and unalterable opinions.

6. That in the judgment of this convention, there are other functions of Government under the Constitution for the exercise of which the exigencies of the times especially called; and among them, not the least, the restoration of the currency, too long disturbed and unsettled; the continuance of the Cumberland Road and other Constitutional and well authorized modes of Internal Improvement; the preservation of our harbors, both on the sea board and the lakes; and the navigation of our great rivers; and such a distribution of the public domain amongst the States as will relieve the necessities under which they are now suffering.

7. That for the purpose of administering the Government on these principles and carrying into full effect the generous purposes of the Constitution, as construed and administered by the first and greatest President, by Washington himself—with a view to the practical assertion of principles of beneficent administration, and especially to ensure to Pennsylvania and her neglected interests the support and protection they deserve—in the confident assurance that hopes of good government, too long deferred, cannot otherwise be realized—with a reliance on the security which a long life of virtuous public conduct affords, on fidelity to his friends and to his principles, this Convention, representing that great party which carried Harrison to his glorious victory, proclaim HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the Pennsylvania candidate, its first and only choice as President of the United States.

8. That in the approaching contest, the Whigs of Pennsylvania are willing to meet the issue tendered by our adversaries, and revise the judgment which four years ago the Nation pronounced. They are willing to record their votes again in the same way, for the same good cause, and against the same party under the same leader, and to prove that an honest "first impression" is the same as a "sober second thought," and that in 1844 they are content to fight and conquer over the grave and for the principles of Harrison.

9. That it is the wish of this Convention that the candidate for the Vice Presidency be taken from Pennsylvania, and whilst we pledge ourselves, and those we represent, to a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the National Convention, we earnestly press the claims of our commonwealth, too long neglected, to a share of the high honors it will bestow.

10. That the coming election for Governor of the Commonwealth, is one which ought to command universal interest amongst all who have at heart the true interests of the State, and the restoration of her character and credit. It will be a contest between men selected for reasons and under circumstances widely different. Our candidate named by the free choice of the representatives of the people; theirs the fruit of combinations the most palpable. Ours pledged to principles of public action, having for their aim the good of the people; theirs committed to that system which has too long disgraced us, of rewarding political services by public trusts. Theirs the reluctant supporter of one whom Pennsylvania never cordially honored; ours the willing friend and associate of Pennsylvania's truest friend—the friend of Henry Clay.

11. That the people have a right to expect from their Executive a total and entire change of public conduct from that under which for years we have suffered, a rigid and systematic economy in every branch of the public service, a retrenchment of expenditure, a strict accountability of public officers, no increase of the State debt by Executive evasion, no prostitution of the pardoning power, and no indirect exercise of the Veto to defeat the popular or the Legislative will. These are the expectations of the people, which will not and must not be disappointed.

12 That in JOSEPH MARKLE of Westmoreland county we find one to whom the concurring testimony of his friends and neighbors (the best testimonials a man can have) points as a man of capacity, experience and integrity—one whose services, written on the pages of our domestic history, endear him to all who recollect or have heard of the perils of former days, and one coming fresh from the ranks of an oppressed and injured people will be most competent to meet the expectations which the people have formed—expectations of retrenchment, reform, and restoration of the public credit.—He is nominated from a high sense not only of his merit but of his hold on the affections of the people, and he will be sustained by the unanimous and cordial support of this Convention and the vast united constituency it represents. That support we promise, and our constituents gladly will redeem.

13. That as Pennsylvanians we consider it due to ourselves and to the cause of justice, on all occasions and at all times, with or without reference to party organization, to assert in the broadest terms, our sense of the inviolable obligation of the public faith, and our wish as individuals and as a party, that effective measures be adopted to retrieve the dishonor that rests on us, and redeem the word of honor of the State—holding in equal abhorence and scorn the false morality which distinguishes the duty of the State from that of an individual, to pay its honest debts at any cost or any sacrifice.

14. That in view of the great contest about to occur, this convention, deeply and solemnly impressed with a sense of the responsibility which rests on those they represent, to spare no effort to secure to the nation an honest administration of its government, call upon the Whigs of 1844, the Harrison men of 1840, the friends of Henry Clay and of Domestic Industry, to unite heart and hand in the great conflict about to commence, to organize effectively and minutely in every township of the Commonwealth, to circulate information everywhere, and by all fair means to convoke the people in primary meetings, to address and confer with them face to face and man to man, and as in the intercourse of honest men with honest men appeal to candid intelligence and the generous impulses which regulate public as well as private conduct. To such an appeal we invite our adversaries, and pledge ourselves, confident that on such an appeal the people in the honest exercise of their judgment, true to the cause of republican principles and their well ascertained interests, will decide with us and for our candidates.

The following are the remarks of Gen. MARKS the Chairman, at the close of the Convention. He was interrupted by repeated bursts, of applause.

Gentlemen of the Convention,

I cannot suffer this occasion to pass, or take my leave of the gentlemen of this Convention without saying to you, that in behalf of myself and the other officers of this Convention, we return to you, one and all, our sincere acknowledgments for the very flattering manner you have approved of our conduct and the way we have discharged the trust confided to us. If we have discharged our duty to your satisfaction, it is more to be ascribed, much more, to the aid afforded to us by the members of the Convention, than to any merit or abilities we ourselves possess. We have witnessed a degree of patriotism in the members of this Convention, many of them traveling a long distance to this place, leaving behind them their business, their homes, their families, their friends, and all the domestic endearments of life, to serve the cause of their country; and that cause which may hereafter operate favorably on posterity and those we leave behind us.

Gentlemen, we met here with different views and different opinions as to the most proper person to be selected as a Candidate to fill the office of Executive of this State—our opinions and prepossessions being divided between several gentlemen, either of whom was well qualified to fill that important station, and would have done honor to the office; but as we could select but one, I believe all will admit, that our choice has fallen upon a gentleman in whom we have the utmost confidence; and who, should he be elected, will do honor to the State over which he may be called to preside.

Gentlemen, before we adjourn, will permit me to notice the resolutions that have just been adopted by the Convention, of which was highly complimentary to the great Statesman of the West, a gentleman whom I have so long and so favorably known; I may say I was several years associated with him in public life, though not in the same department. To the latest day of my life, I shall never cease to admire him as among the great Statesmen of this country; as the champion of civil liberty in both Hemispheres. His name is identified with every great measure of our country for the last thirty years. If ever the time arrives when we shall see him placed in the highest office that freemen can bestow on man, we may then look forward to the pleasing hope of seeing dispelled the night of darkness that has so long rested over our land, and blighted the fairest hopes of freemen.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I again return to you our thanks, wishing you, one and all, a safe and happy return to your families and friends.

The Convention then adjourned with three hearty cheers for HENRY CLAY and GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER BUCKEYE.

Capt. Comstock—and 60 *to* 70 *passengers.*

On Friday morning, 1st inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, the steamers Buckeye and De Soto came together, in the middle of Old River, a little below Atchafalaya, the former bound up Ouachita, the latter down Red River—by which collision the Buckeye was so much damaged that she sunk to her hurricane roof in less than five minutes.

There were supposed to have been about 300 souls on board the Buckeye, of whom from 60 to 80 white and black perished.

Amongst those lost, were a daughter of Mr. Hynes (of Alexandria) aged 10 years, his sister-in-law, and Miss Smith, (a young lady raised by Mr. H.) Mr. Hynes also lost 15 negroes. Mr John Blunt lost his wife, child and 7 negroes; Mr. A McKenzie lost his wife, 7 children and 4 negroes: and Col. King lost 2 children. Mr. Baird attempted to swim ashore with his nephew on his back, both were drowned.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, at this office every description of Printing Materials, including type, cases, leads, rules, sticks, galleys, &c. Among them is a first-rate DOUBLE MEDIUM WASHINGTON PRESS, with the rolling apparatus affixed.—ALSO, Long Primer, Brevier and Minion type. We can fit out one or two printing offices complete. The materials are second hand, but in good order, and will be sold low for cash, or approved acceptances.

March 5.

Commercial Record.

Gazette and Advertiser, March 14, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MARCH. 1844.

JAS. MARSHALL..ROBT. BELL..CHAS. KNAP, JR.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots.....— @ 5½
Pearls ..... 4½@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's .....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata ..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... — @10
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior ..... — @15
Common..... — @10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small " .. — @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata....60,00 @62,50
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped..... @ 7
Star ..... @27
Sperm b'st br's.. @33
" inferior ... @33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... @ 3
Bovel'd gear'g do.— @ 3½
Light m'chin'y do.— @ 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do..... @ 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in..... @ 3
over 10 in..... @ 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... @ 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— @ 3½
Dog Irons..... @ 3½
Sad " ..... @ 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... @ 6
Wagon boxes..... @ 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— @2¼
Counter we'hts " @2¼
Tea ket'ls, doz.... @ 9,00
Waffle Irons..... @12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... @ 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt..... @ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10.... @19
" 11 " 13.... @20
" 14 ..... @21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... @10
" 600..... @ 9
" 700..... @ 8
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain.... @22
Cotton Twine.. @26
Candle wick..... @19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.. @13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7½
Laguayra ..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¾@ 8½
Havana ..... 7¾@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... @30
Sheathing..... @30
Bolt..... @35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... @12½
White rope..... @12
" " tar'd.... @10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com.— @ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,70
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords.... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2,63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 9 a 9½
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... a 9½
Pittsburgh .... a 8¾
37 Light..... a 6¾
3-4 " 5½a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9½
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco a10½
Rochester ... a14½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 18 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 a 7
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue.... 11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes .....15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafetida .....25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis .....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru. 2,00@2,25
" Copavia.....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 1,25@1,30
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar....21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls .....20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal.....43 @50
" Tragacinth 34 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac.....75 @87
Jalop, pow'd'd..30 @35
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6¾
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye.....25 @28
Magnesia, Carb.31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro.22 @25
" Com'n.12 @20
Myrrh, Turkey.20 @60
Oil, Vitriol.... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3,00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00
Quinne .....2,75@3,00
Rhubard, root'.. 62 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 6½@ 7
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna .....12 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue....11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2¾@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2¾@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished ..... — @12½
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 7 @ 8
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sup'fine
Monongahela. @3,70@
Lower Virginia & Ohio..... 3,65@3,75
Wagon ..... 3,65@3,75
Rye ..... 2,00@2,75
Buckwheat.... —@3,25
do hull'd h'f bls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a..25 @27
Whale .....70 @ 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18,00@21,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue..... 1,00@1,25
Lampblack..... 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting.... 1¾@ 2
Chrome Green....50 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @35
" " No. 2.... 25 @28
Bruns'ck Green. 15 @20
White Lead, dry.. 6½@ 7
" in oil, pure, k'g l 65@1,75
" " No. 1....1,45@1,50
Red Lead..... 7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre.... 2½@ 3
Ven. Red..... 4½@ 5
Verdigris .....34 @38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....25,00@29,00
" middling 29,00@30,00
" soft ....30,00@31,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast 29,00@30,00
" cold " ..29,00@30,00
Ten'ee best.....@ ....
" inferior.....@ ....
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
Plaster Paris, 18,00@20,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams..... 5½
" Shoulders....@ 5½
" Sides.....@ 4½
Hog round, city cured.....@ 4½
" country cured....@ 4
Lard No. 1, kegs...@ 5½
" " 2, " ....@ 5
" " 1, bbls..5 @ 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg 5 @ 5½
" " 1, roll 8 @ 8½
Cheese, Western Reserve .....4 @ 4½
" Goshen.....@....
" Pine Apple .....@....
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl....@3,50
Do Butter " .....@4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel.
Mercer.....45 @50
Neshannock....20 @25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....@ 2¼
" good white.... 3¼@3¾
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice .....3@4½
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 alloat.... —@1,00
" 1 in store @1,12½
" 2 alloat ..... —@ ....
Table doz box 1 50 @2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... 4,75@5,00
Timothy ..... 1,25@1,37½
Flaxseed.....90 @1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves .....@35
Cassia in Mats.....@26
Ginger .....@10
Nutmegs.....@1,25
Pepper .....@12½
Alspice.....@13
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —@....
Seneca .....35 @45
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow.....@ 5
Cincinnati " .....@ 5
Chillicothe " .....@ 5
Pitts'gh brown.....@ 4½
Cincinnati " .....@ 4½
Chillicothe " .....@ 4
Castile .....@....
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1.....@ 6½
Cincinnati " 1.....@ 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear....17½@18½
do. single..... 16 @17
Best German.....@12½
" Eagle.....@10½
" Hoop L.....@14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast Steel.....@16
Shear single.....@....
" double .....@....
" treble .....@....
German Steel.....@10
English blister.....@12½
American " .....@ 5½
Spring.....5½@ 6¼
Spirits—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1.50 @2,00
" Rochelle..1.75 @2,25
Bum, Jamaica, 4th proof.....@1,50
" N. O.....@1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f.. .40 @ .50
Gin, Hol'nd ..1,40 @1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter .....@10
SHOVELS & SPADES, ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point.....@ 9,00
Canal " .....@10,00
" " 7,00@ 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2.....@10,00
Collier " .....@ 6,00
Socket " .4,50@ 5,00
Grain " .....@10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....@ 9,50
" 2 " .....@ 9,00
" 2 com'n.....@ 7,00
" 1 steel.....@ 9,00
" 2 & 3 " .....@10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....@10,00
3 " " .....@ 9,00
4 " black.....@ 9,00
3 " " .....@ 8,00
2 " hay, bright ...@ 6,00
2 " " black....@ 5,00
Hoes .....@ 4,00
Clay Picks.....@10,00
Mattocks .....@12,00
Frows .....@ 6,00
Sprout'g hoes....@ 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd...— @ 7¼
" fair " ...6¾@ 7
Havana, white, lb...@11
Brazil " " ...@10½
Loaf, No. 1 " ...@11½
" 2 " ...@13
" 3 " ...@12
Pulv'ized, Phila.....@14
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial.....50 @75
Gunpowder ....45 @70
Y. Hyson.....40 @30
Pouchong.....51 @75
TINPLATE.
I X ℔ box .....@9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered.....@ 5½
Rough .....@ 4
Soap Grease .....3½@4½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf.....@....
Manufact'rs do.....@....
Ladies' Twist.....@ 9
Plug in kegs .....@ 7
" in boxes.....@15
6 twist .....@ 5½
Cavendish .....@ 4½
12s Lump in box...@13
8s " " ....@14
10s " " ....@14
Scotch Snuff....16 @18
Rappee " .....@18
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap...@15
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes.....@15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira..2,00@3,00
L. P. Teneriffe.1,00 @1,50
Lisbon..... 75 @1,50
Dry Malaga....65 @ 70
Sweet " ....62½@ 65
Marseilles .....70 @ 65
Port.....1,00@2,00
Calabria.....65 @ 75
Claret, box...3,50 @5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood.....@35
" .....@31
" .....@28
¾ & com'n.....@25
Pulled.....25 @26
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet.....11 @12½

IMPORTS

By the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, from Thursday, the 7th inst., till Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Apples, green	bbls	88
Bacon	hhds	777
Bacon	boxes	100
Bacon	pieces	1,100
Beeswax	casks	33
Bonnet boards	bundles	8
Blooms	tons	25
Brooms	doz	470
Butter	bbls	6
Butter	kegs	8
Beans	bbls	4
Candles	boxes	3
Corn	bushels	532
Copperas	bbls	15
Cotton	bales	3
Cloverseed	bbls and bags	121
Coffee	bags	1,147
Flour	bbls	3,071
Fire Brick		1,000
Feathers	sacks	5
Flaxseed	bbls and sacks	19
Ginseng	casks	24
Glass	boxes	430
Hay	bales	43
Hay	tons	3
Hoop Poles		3,000
Hemp	bales	64
Hops	bales	1
Iron, (bar)	tons	1
Iron scraps	bbls	13
Lard	kegs	219
Lard	bbls	19½
Linseed Oil	bbls	16
Leather	bundles	6
Lard Oil	bbls.	11
Lemons	boxes	7
Merchandise	packages	176
Merchandise	tons	32
Molasses	bbls	1,019
Nails	kegs	275
Oysters	bbls	1
Oranges	boxes	100
Oats	bushels	1,682
Pork, bulk	lbs	49,561
Pork	bbls	78
Pig metal	tons	405
Pearl Ashes	casks	12
Potatoes	bushels	1,000
Paper	bundles	22
Patent Buckets	doz	30
Patent Tubs	doz	5
Peaches (dried)	bbls and bags	223
Rice	tierces	23
Rags	sacks	14
Soap	boxes	275
Sugar	hhds	652
Sug r	bbls	4
Sugar	boxes	8
Sugar, Loaf	bbls	22
Sulph. Soda	casks	17
Scorchings	casks	12
Tin Plate	boxes	321
Timothy seed	bbls and bags	68
Tobacco	hhds	113
Tea	chests	3
Wool	sacks	30
Sugar imported since Jan'y 1,	hhds	3,152
Melasses " " " "	bbls	7,123

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, March 13th.
GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE,

REMARKS.—Through the week, business has been somewhat better than last week, excepting yesterday and to-day, which have been dull in consequence of the rain. The receipts of Groceries, as will be seen by the table above, have not fallen off in the least; and of produce there has been an increase, particularly from the Allegheny. The trade from this river opens well, and gives good promise of being much larger this year than during any previous one.

RIVERS, CANALS AND STEAMBOATS.—The rain we have had will keep the rivers at a fine stage for the first class of boats in the trade—The water has been let into the canal and will be down to-night—if it should be sufficiently full, boats will clear on Saturday; at all events by Monday business will commence in earnest. The number of arrivals since Thursday last has been 30: of departures 40; of which 2 were from and 2 to New Orleans.

ASHES.—We do not notice any particular improvement in Pots. A sale was made yesterday of about 10,000 lbs. at 3½c. par funds. There was a sale yesterday of between 12 and 13,000 lbs. Pearls at a shade higher than our outside figure, being part of a lot in first hands; but we do not consider the transaction a criterion of the market, and continue our quotations. The balance of the lot could not be sold higher than 4¾c.

BEESWAX.—Several small lots to the amount of 1000 lbs. were taken this week at 26c. ℔ lb. It comes in slowly, and is in demand.

CANDLES.—Star are selling to the trade at 27c. A manufactory of Star Candles will go into operation in a short time in this city.

DRUGS.—The only alteration we make is in Oil of Peppermint, which has advanced to correspo with the advance eastward. Madder is still rising in the east. The cause of this is said to be a failure of the crop.

FLOUR.—The demand through the week has been brisk, and at advanced prices. The last sales of Superfine were 200 bbls. Monongahela, at $3,70, and 200 bbls. 'Industry,' a fancy brand, at $3,75.—The opening of the canal has its influence on the market; though for shippers, the prospect eastward at present, is anything but encouraging. Flour has declined in New York Philadelphia and Baltimore The stocks in those cities will be better, it is believed, at the opening of inland navigation than for several years, and in consequence the inducement to buy for eastern markets is not good. However, those now in the market, are abundantly able to hold on to their purchases. In Rye and Buckwheat nothing doing.

FEATHERS—The only transactions of any importance that we have heard, were sales of 2,000 lbs. Kentucky at 25c., and 1300 lbs., Pennsylvania at 26c.—both from store.

FRUIT—There is no particular change in fruits except in oranges and lemons, which are lower. See quotations. Peaches are in good demand.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to notice in the state of the Market. Sales are making on very advantageous terms for buyers.—Our quotations for Coffee embrace extremes, but we remark that sales are making of excellent qualities at our inside figures. Sugar we quote at 6¾ a 7¼ to embrace extremes for from fair to strictly prime.

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat are still short, nor in all probability will they be better till the roads become better. Sales of corn afloat in ear (double bushel) at 40c.; and of Oats afloat at 20c.

HAY.—A cargo of Timothy at the river, partly in bundles, was offered at $3 ℔ bundle.

OILS.—Linseed has advanced, and is now held at 75@80c.—75 from store, and 80c. at City Mills, and firm; but those who sell yet at 75c will soon advance

PROVISIONS.—There has been no stir or changes in Provisions. Assorted Bacon, city and country cured, is selling very freely at our quotations. City cured is going out of Smoke House in lots of 4, 6, and 8,000 lbs. A contract was made this week to deliver after the opening of the Canal in the neighborhood of 100 hhds. assorted Bacon city cured at 4½c — Lard is very quiet. In Cheese nothing doing —no demand exists for it. Roll and Keg Butter are both quiet.

PIG METAL.—Metal is beginning to arrive from the Allegheny, and the sales made have been above all previous rates; 175 tons of good soft were taken at $31 on time: whether this advance will be sustained, remains to be seen. The quality of this lot of Metal was superior.

RAGS—The demand for Rags is good. A sale of 1500 lbs. at 2½c. cash, which is an improvement of ¼ per cent. Clean white we quote at 3¼a3¾c. cash.

SNAKEROOT.—Sales of Seneca have been made this week at 35c.

SKINS.—Deer Skins are scarce, and in demand.

SEEDS—Since our last report, Cloverseed has advanced very rapidly. There were buyers last week at $4,25, and in consequence of the small stock and active demand since, it has gone up to $4,75 from first hands, and $5,00 from store. Yesterday 20 bbls were taken at both figures. The sales are small, to be sure, but straws show which way the wind blows; besides, there is not enough in market to allow larger operations. Timothy is about the same We quote Flaxseed at 90a100 cents per bushel —supply scanty, and demand active.

SALT—The only transaction we know of was a sale afloat of 100 bbls. No. 1 at $1, *part trade.*

SCORCHINGS—We mentioned a week or two ago that holders asked an advance of ¼ cent on Scorchings. All the sales we have noticed were at 3¾c, being the advance asked —sales, however, are small. Since the above was in type we have heard of a sale from store of 11200 lbs at 3½c, par funds.

FREIGHTS.—Wagoning to and from the east is almost at an end for this season We quote to-day to Baltimore at 75c. for heavy freight. To Philadelphia and Brownsville the rates are quite nominal. Some of the wagoners are shipping Bacon to-day as back freight on their own account.

To Baltimore, per 100 lbs, heavy 75 cents.
" " light 87 a 100
" Philadelphia, " heavy 87
" " " light 100
" Brownsville " Steamboat 8

The following are the prices at which the various Transportation companies in this city have agreed to open on Merchandize from the east.

Groceries	per 100 lbs.	$1,12½
Dry Goods	"	1,38½
Brown muslin in bales	"	1,20
Hardware	"	1,20
Queensware	"	1,12½

CATTLE MARKETS.

Reported exclusively for the "Daily Gazette and Advertiser," by J. GOEHRING, *Federal Street.*

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 13.

The offerings of Beeves were quite small.—Stock is scarce, and in demand. 52 head were sold, being all brought in at 2¾a3¾c. per lb net, as in quality; 132 head of hogs were sold at 3½ a3¾c; and 40 Sheep at $2 per head; 45 head near the city will be brought in to-morrow, (Thursday.)

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET

In consequence of the Banks now refusing to draw on the east at par, the rate of exchange has advanced to ¼ per cent premium, at which we may quote it firm, with fair demand.

STATE RELIEF SCRIP.—The supply rather limited compared with the demand; the buying rate remains about 1¼, and the selling 1 per cent discount. There is considerable inquiry for Exchange Bank Scrip The amount in the hands of Brokers is quite limited, and meets with ready sale at ¼ per cent.

Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky funds are bought at ¾; and we may quote Wheeling, Brownsville and Washington, at the same.

N. HOLMES & SON'S *Report.*

Retail Prices in the Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 14.

Apples, peck	6 @14	Onions, bunch..	1½@ 2
Beef, best, ℔ lb.	—@ 6	Pudding, liver..	5 @—
" middling..	3 @ 4	Pork, carcase..	3 @ 4
" corned....	3 @—	Parsnips, bunch.	3 @—
" dried	6 @—	Potatoes, M'c'r	.50 @—
" carcase....	— @ 2	" reds..	.25 @—
Beets, h'lf peck.	6½@—	" sweet ..	@—
Butter, print....	15 @25	Peaches, dr'd qt.	4 @—
" roll.....	12 @15	Pickels, dozen..	8 @10
Beans, quart....	4 @—	Sausages, ℔ lb..	— @ 6½
Cabbage, head..	2 @ 3	" meat.....	6½@—
Carrots, bunch..	3 @—	" dried	6 @—
Cellery, bunch..	4 @ 6	Tongues, beef.	
Chickens, dead.	25 @31	green.....	.15 @18
Chesnuts, quart.	6½@ 8	dried	.25 @—
Corn Meal, bus'l.		Turkeys, dead..	—@—
Sifted.....	—@40	" wild..	—@—
Unsifted	—@—	Veal, ℔ lb.....	3 @ 4
Cranberries, q't.	8 @10	Walnuts, h'f p'k.	5 @—
Ducks, dead....	—@25	FISH.	
Eggs, dozen....	7 @ 8	Perch, bunch...	.25 @—
Geese, dead....	—@25	Suckers, "	12½@—
Hams, green....	3 @ 4	Salmon, "	.25 @—
Hominy, quart..	3 @ 4	Pike, "	.25 @—
Honey, comb....	@12½	Codfish	—@—
" strain'd qt.	.25 @—	FLOUR.	
Lard, butcher's.	7 @ 8	Wheat 100 lbs.	1,37@2,00
Mutton, ℔ lbs...	—@—	Rye "	—@1,20
Oats, ℔ bush'l..	—@23	Buckwheat "	—@1,50

COMPARATIVE VIEW

Of the extremes for Flour, (with remarks,) and for Wheat, Corn and Oats, at the places and dates mentioned.

	Date.	Flour	Remarks.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Boston	Mar. 6	6,12 @6,25	Dull.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
New York.....	Mar. 9	4,87 @5,00	Quiet.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
Philadelphia....	Mar. 9	4,87 @5,00	Quiet.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
Baltimore.....	Mar. 8	4,75 @5,00	Quiet.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
Cincinnati.....	Mar. 8	4,75 @5,00	Quiet.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
Louisville.....	Mar. 7	4,50 @5,00	Quiet.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
St. Louis.....	Mar. 7	4,00 @4,25	Quiet.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
New Orleans....	Feb. 24	4,25 @4,50	Quiet.	90 @95	60 @62	30 @34
Lafayette, Ia

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.
NUMBER LVI.

HARRISBURG, March 6th, 1844

MR. WHITE:—The great preliminary struggle is over among the democrats. Muhlenberg is nominated. The utmost dissatisfaction is manifested among them. The final ballot stood, Shunk 55, Muhlenberg 67, Scattering 9. It is claimed that treachery and money have had their influence. On the announcement of the final vote, an express was started from Wilson's Hotel to Reading, (the residence of the nominee,) conveying the intelligence. Accompanying this, you will receive a slip from the 'Intelligencer,' containing the entire proceedings of the Whig Convention, during its session.

Both houses adjourned this morning at an early hour on the announcement of the death of the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, (Mr. Laird,) whose funeral will be attended to-morrow. No business of any consequence was transacted in either House—Some few private bills were passed, but so great was the *Governor fever*, that there was hardly a quorum present at any time. This great burden having been temporarily removed from the shoulders of those, upon whom the "ends of the world have come," it is presumed, that hereafter, the legislative wisdom will concentrate upon the affairs of this *devoted State*.

The tax bill reported by the committee of Ways and Means will never pass in its present shape, and unless some aid from other sources is brought in to the rescue this state must be *branded* with *repudiation*. I know that all parties abhor the alternative, and I am also aware that many of her honest sons, consider it almost inevitable. One thing is sure if this Legislature cannot find out the way, there is no use in any other, that may come after, trying, for the gangrene of the death wound has so far progressed, that the most speedy excision only can afford a remedy. It seems to me, that those who have the honor, and interest, and pride of this great state most at heart, and who possess greater influence in determining her destiny than others; care less about her ultimate degradation. Actual contact with vice first shocks, then blunts, then sears the moral sense, so the first apprehension of state dishonor arouses every feeling of pride and state dignity, its repetition brings out excuses and expedients, and its winding up brings callousness of feeling, indifference of public sentiment, and defiance of legal redress.

Alas! for poor Pennsylvania. God grant, she may be safe in the hands of her keepers It depends upon the course to be pursued in the next twenty days. If the legislative nuisances, in the form of lobby members, could be kept away, and no interference be had with her members in the discharge of their proper duties, some slight hope might be entertained, (now that Governor making is over,) of her being placed *right side up;* but so long as these moral and political excrescences are permitted to fasten and grow upon the legislative body, there is no reasonable hope.

In great haste, Z.

THE MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING.

The meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons held on Friday evening, at Irwin's Long Room, was well attended, and the enthusiasm manifested gave evidence that the importance of the approaching election was felt by all. T. J. BIGHAM, Esq., made some very happy remarks which were received with much applause, especially when he referred to a remark said to have been made by Dr. ELDER, that he [the Doctor] regretted that he had ever accepted office from the Antimasonic and Whig party. Mr. BIGHAM said there were two parties to this regret, (cheers;) Dr. ELDER could not regret more deeply the acceptance of office, than the Antimasons and Whigs did its bestowal upon him. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. DARRAGH was then called for, and received with enthusiastic cheering. When it subsided he thanked the assembly with much feeling for the expression of their kindness, and then proceeded with some eloquent remarks He depicted, with much force, the importance of the approaching Congressional election on the future prospects of the party; and referred to Mr. AVERY with respect, and said had he been nominated he would have used his utmost endeavors to have secured his election. All the remarks in regard to Mr. AVERY's high character and qualifications were received with great applause. He also spoke of the Convention at Harrisburgh. Every county and district in the State had been represented, and the utmost harmony and good feeling had prevailed. No convention had been held in the state more respectable for character and numbers, and the members had part'd confident of victory.

Mr. DARRAGH also begged leave to set himself right before the public in reference to the right of petition, trial by jury for fugitive slaves, &c. In 1835, when the abolition feeling was weak, he had introduced resolutions into the Senate of Pennsylvania in favor of the right of petition, and defended them to the utmost of his abilities. He had also endeavored to secure for the poor hunted slave, the right of trial by jury. These principles he had avowed then; he held them yet. His convictions were unchangeable in regard to their truth.—He was no political abolitionist, but he had showed himself years ago to be a moral abolitionist, and an abhorrer of slavery. Mr. DARRAGH closed a very happy speech, by returning hanks to the audience for their attention.

When Mr. DARRAGH closed, we were compelled to retire to attend to other engagements; but we believe some other speeches were made. If a tithe of the zeal is manifested which the importance of the case demands, we shall carry Mr. DARRAGH's election by a triumphant majority.

Important from Washington—Nominations.

The National Intelligencer, of March 7, says that the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, was, on Wednesday, "nominated to the Senate by "the PRESIDENT of the United States to fill "the office of SECRETARY OF STATE, and, "before the Senate adjourned for the day, the "nomination was unanimously confirmed.

"This is an appointment upon which we "can conscientiously congratulate the coun- "try. However we may have differed from "this distinguished citizen on important "questions of domestic policy: we are happy "in the belief that, in the station to which he "has been called, under circumstances well "calculated to flatter an honest pride in him, "he will do honor to himself and to his country.

"Ex-Governor WILSON SHANNON, of Ohio, "was yesterday nominated by the President to "be Minister to Mexico; and Capt. WM. C. "BOLTON, U. S. Navy, to be Chief of the "Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the "Navy."

We further learn from the Baltimore American, that it is said that JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, will be nominated to the Navy Department, and it is also said that a Court of Inquiry has been ordered, composed of Messrs BOLTON, ADLIC and RAMSEY, of the Navy Department, to investigate the terrible calamity on board the Princeton.

SILAS WRIGHT has been offered the vacancy upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and his friends say that he has positively declined.

Mr. Calhoun has been nominated by the advice of his friends, Mr. M'Duffie and nearly all of them, and the general presumption is that he will accept. Indeed it is said there is no doubt of it.

LETTER FROM MR. DARRAGH.

The letter below was written by Mr. DARRAGH before he went to Harrisburgh as a delegate to the State Convention, and while his nomination for Congress was d pending in this county. It was drawn from him by some friends who thought it probable some of his opinions might be misrepresented or misunderstood during his absence. This letter shows him to be a sound Whig, and that he has been long a friend of the true rights of man, which are so much *talked* about by some who have never yet shown their faith by their works. We copy the letter from the American of Friday.

GENTLEMEN:—I comply with your request to give this expression of my opinions in relation to the subjects concerning which you inquired of me. I should suppose that it would be scarcely necessary to state that I am friendly to the election of Henry Clay. On his election to the Presidency, in my opinion, depends a government policy, closely connected with the interests of Pennsylvania. The protective system, the currency, the great questions connected with the public domain, all now depend on the success of the Whig cause, which is identical with the election of Henry Clay.

On the subject of the right of p tition, so flagrantly violated by the majority of the House of Representatives of the United States, I can refer you to my course whilst a member of the State Senate. When this right was first denied, (I think in 1835,) I introduced the Resolutions asserting the right.

By referring to the Senate Journals of 1836 7 you will find that I also supported the bill granting to persons claimed as fugitive slaves the right of trial by jury.

I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Apart from the constitutional objection to such a measure, it would, in my opinion, be the extension of slavery, and establish a new market for the abominable traffic. The measure is supported by the Southern Slave interests, with a view to give to the South the greatest weight in the Union.

This is written in the hurry of starting for Harrisburgh. You are at liberty to make what use of this note you may see fit.

Respectfully yours
C. DARRAGH.

M. Stackhouse, S. Roseburg, and others.
Feb. 28, 1844.

Antimasonic and Whig Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District—	Jos. C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia.	
2d	Jno. Price Wetherill,	"
3d	John D Nimesteel,	"
4th	Jno. S. Littell, Germantown.	
5th	E. T. McDowell, of Bucks Co.	
6th	Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.	
7th	Isaac W. Vanleer, of Chester.	
8th	William Hiester, of Lancaster.	
9th	Jno. S. Hiester, of Berks.	
10th	Jno. Killinger, of Lebanon.	
11th	Alex. E Brown, of Northampton.	
12th	Jonathan J. Slocum, of Luzerne.	
13th	Henry Drinker, of Montrose.	
14th	James Pollock, of Milton.	
15th	Fred'k. Watts, of Carlisle.	
16th	Danl. M. Smyser, Adams.	
17th	James Mathers, Juniatta.	
18th	Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset.	
19th	Danl. Washabaugh, Bedford.	
20th	John L. Gow, Washington.	
21st	Andrew W. Loomis, Allegheny.	
22d	James M. Power, Mercer.	
23d	Wm. A. Irvin, Warren,	
24th	Benj. Hartshorn, Clearfield.	

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. John Reed, Cumberland county.
James Hanna, Philadelphia city.
W. M'Mahon, "
John S. Richards, Berks.
Geo. W. Hamersly Lancaster.
Thomas M'Cullough, Franklin.
U. V. Pennypacker, Chester.
R. S. Cassatt, Allegheny.
Wm. Stewart, Mercer.
John Blanchard, Centre.
Thomas Struthers, Warren.
Thos. R. Sill, Erie.
Robert Smith, Adams.
Henry Pfeffer, Dauphin.
Henry M. Snyder, Union.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, March 6, 2844.

In *Senate*, Mr. Phelps presented Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, and in reference to the institution of Slavery. The former Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. King raised the question of reception upon the latter Resolutions, and the motion to receive, occord ng to the usual action of the Senate was laid upon the table.

BILLS ENGROSSED.—The bill of Mr. Barrow of Louisiana to remount the dismounted regiment of dragoons.

Several other bills of a private character were ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate went into executive session for a short time and then adjourned.

In the *House*, the Speaker announced the regular orders of the day to be the bill providing for the election of President and Vice President of the United States upon oneday in all the States of the Union. The bill was postponed to a future day.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Samuel Beardesly, member of the House from New York. The Speaker was ordered to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Dromgoole presented Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia in answer to the Resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, asking for an amendment of the Constitution in regard to Slave Representation.

Mr. Belser wished to present similar Resolutions from Alabama.

A motion was made to refer Virginia Resolution to a select committee of 9 members.

Mr. Winthrop called for the yeas and nays upon the motion to refer to a Select Committee. The vote was: Ayes 128, noes 34.

The Special order of the day was again called for, being the bill providing for the election of electors of President and Vice President upon one day.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio addressed the House for an hour in one of the most partizan and personal speeches of the session. He charged the greatest frauds upon the Whig party, and made reflections against his predecessor, Mr. Pendleton, member of the 27th Congress from Hamilton District.

When Mr. Duncan had spoken his hour, Mr. Elmer of N. J. offered an amendment, and said a few words, when he yielded the floor to Mr. Duncan of Ohio, who spoke another hour on the amendment, clearly in violation of the "one hour rule." Mr. D. illustrated portions of his argument by some very profound surgical observations on the anatomy of a coon, (of whose mortal proportions he was provided with a well delineated figure,) and by the exhibition of several of the Whig banners which floated on the Western breeze during the canvass of 1840.

Mr Clingman obtained the floor at a late hour; and was requested by the usual after-dinner demand for the yeas and nays, to proceed with his remarks to-night.

But he yielded for a motion to adjourn—on which *no quorum voted*.

And the House adjourned,

SENATE, March 7th.

Mr. Merrick presented a memorial from a large number of citizens in favor of the bill reported by him for reducing the rates of postage. Mr. Woodbridge of Michigan presented his motion anew to print extra copies of Mr. Johnson's $200,000,000 Report. The Chairman decided it would have to be referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Archer of Va. presented the Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, adverse to the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and moved that they be printed, which motion was postponed by agreement till next day. The Oregon question came up and was la d over till next day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill from the Judiciary was passed to alter the places for holding the Courts of the United States in New Jersey.

Mr. Burke of N. H. presented a Resolution that the Select Committee to whom was referred a memorial from the Democratic members of Rhode Island Legislature, have power to send for persons and papers.

The subject gave rise to a great interest, and many members were anxious to get the floor. Mr. Causlin of Md. spoke upon it, and while speaking the hour for the reception of petitions expired.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the election of President and Vice Pres dent upon one day, was brought before the House.

The Speaker said the bill was only a special order for one day.

Mr. Clingman of N. C. meved to suspend the Rules for the day to consider the subject. Objections were made but the Rules were suspended for one hour to enable Mr. Clingman to answer the two hour speech of Dr. Duncan.

Mr. Hamlin obtained the floor.

Mr. McKay moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole. Objections were made and a motion submitted that the Rules be suspended to receive the motion—The House, 76 to 58, refused to suspend.

The Bill for fixing one day for the choice of all the Presidential Electors was, therefore, again before the House.

A motion was made to postpone the Bill until to-morrow. The motion prevailed, 99 to 67

From the Harrisburgh Intelligencer.

Wednesday, March 6, 6 o'clock, P. M.

We stop the press to announce that the Locofoco Convention, after being engaged for the most part of three days in wrangling and discord, have just nominated HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, of Berks county, on the third ballot, by the following vote—131 votes being polled, and 66 necessary to a choice.

For Henry A. Muhlenberg	67
" Francis R Shunk	55
" Thomas S. Bell	3
" William Bigler	1

The Muhlenberg men are exulting at the Victory they have achieved over the Shunk faction, while the latter are disposed to be rebellious, and regard the nomination as the presage of certain defeat. Immediately after the choice was made, an Express was despatched to Reading to inform Mr. Muhlenberg of the triumph he has gained over his competitor. Our Whig friends are elated at the idea of having the Ex Parson to run over the course against the Old Hero of Mississinewa Every body knows that Muhlenberg is the least popular of the two prominent Locofoco candidates, and every body feels that he is doomed to a most signal defeat in the coming contest.

THE PROSPECTS FOR MR. CLAY.

Gentlemen who attended the recent State Convention, give us the most cheering intelligence as to the condition of popular sentiment in the interior, in favor of Henry Clay of Kentucky. Thousands who supported Mr. Van Buren at the last contest, will now go for Clay; while it is a rare thing to discover a citizens of Pennsylvania who voted for Harrison, who is not just as eager and zealous in the cause of the Farmer of Ashland. The prospect is indeed cheering!—*Penna Inq.*

From Matanzas—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

MATANZAS, Feb. 19.

"The alarm occasioned by the late negro conspiracy is already dying away, and things are returning to their natural state. The Government is also about adopting measures of an energetic character to quet apprehensions for the future, by sending detachments of cavalry to the country."

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the letter, adds:

"The above extract is from a letter of a prominent Planter of wealth and responsibility in the vicinity of Matanzas, and contradicts, as you will observe, in the most positive terms the alarming report in circulation since the last arrival from Matanzas, of a servile insurrection on the 19th of February.

"You may possibly confer a favor upon those who have friends in Cuba at the present time, by inserting the above."—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq. of the 7th.*

CONGRESS—This body has been in session just three months, and during this period has finally passed but two Acts—one, to refund the fine paid by General JACKSON in 1815; and another (which the President has informed Congress is of no avail) for authorizing certain transfers of appropriations in the Naval service.

THE "PEACE MAKER."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer in endeavoring to account for the cause of the explosion of the 'Peace Maker' says:—"To the country at large is due a strict and scientific investigation, for it is well known that when a *wrought* Iron bar is welded, and allowed to cool by exposure to the air, it is converted from a *fibrous* or tough metal into a *crystalline* or *cast Iron*, which is brittle—powerful percussion even on cold *wrought iron* has a similar tendency.

"This is no doubt the true state of the case—the Gun being forged at high heat (of wrought iron) and then allowed to cool, and the subsequent percussion from firing caused the explosion, even with a small charge—for it was converted into *cast iron*. He recommends that a sufficient quantity of fragments and the requisite information be forwarded to the "Committee of Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute" for their opinion.

Mr Ward, the Manufacturer of the Peace Maker, it is said, has gone to Washington to attend an investigation of the case. His foundry is on the North River, in the neighborhood of Bloomingdale.

☞The Catskill Messenger offered a few weeks since to receive subscriptions from Locos, and wait till Henry Clay is elected President; but the editor says he has not received a single subscription from them. We noticed some time since an advertisement of a Tailor, in Philadelphia, offering Coats for sale, which he would warrant to wear till Mr. Clay was elected.

The Louisville Journal says that the rumor of Judge Porter's having left Mr. CLAY a large legacy is erroneous. He left him his breast pin, but nothing more.

The Charter election in Troy, N. Y., terminated in a brilliant Whig victory. Mr. Gordon Corning was elected by 400 majority—100 per cent increase over last year. They have also elected an Alderman and Assistant in every ward but one and that gave a Whig majority on the rest of the ticket. Gain in Councils, two—and all supervisors elected

Dr. Huntington, the Whig candidate, has been elected Mayor of Lowell.

SMALL POX.—This loathsome and dreaded disease is all around us in neighboring towns, and we may soon expect it in our city. Everybody should vaccinate without delay.—*Louis. Journal, March 6.*

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

PITTSBURGH, March 1, 1844.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst. JOHN THAW,
March 5, 1844.—w3t*. Treasurer.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND!

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb 26.—dtf&w3mos.

W. M. COOPER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the friends of the late firm of W. M. Cooper & Co., and the public generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at the old establishment,

No. 107 Wood Street,

Where he is receiving a good assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the spring trade, which he invites purchasers to call and examine, as he is determined to sell goods at prices that cannot fail to please.

Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1844—w3t.

VERMIFUGE.

SOME TIME in January last I administered a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to a child of mine four years old, the first teaspoonful of which brought away 119 large worms. The child had not eaten any thing for four or five days and was lying very low and not expected to live. She recovered immediately after the operation of the Vermifuge and is now well and hearty.

WILLIAM TIDBALL,
Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa.
Prepared and sold by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 4 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
February 24, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 26th day of March next.

The Administration account of Robert S. Cassat, acting Executor of the estate of Col. James Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Wilson, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Wilson, late of Franklin township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Howell, Executor of the estate of Robert C. Howell, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Johnston, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Porter, late or Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Wylie, Executor of the estate of Sarah Montgomery, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Willock, Executor of the estate of Alexander Willock, Administrator of the estate of John Flowers, late of St. Clair township.

The Administration account of Dr. Z. G. Stewart, Administrator of the estate of William B. Stewart, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Peck, Administrator of the estate of George Butler, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John McMasters, Jr., one of the Administrators of the estate of Joseph Haslett, late of Allegheny county, deceased.

The Administration account of James McGuire, Executor of the estate of Charles Bevard, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

The Administration account of John E. Parke and Robert M. Parke, Administrators of the estate of Alexander Young, late of Reserve township, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Gormly, Administrator of the estate of Robert Smith, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Willam Miller, Administrator of the estate of Julius Nelthrop, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of William Hazlett, Executor of the estate of Joseph McCullough, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Susanna Hunker, Administratrix of the estate of John Hunker, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert E. Murdock and James Ewing, Executors of the Estate of Alexander Ewing, late of Robinson Township, deceased.

The Administration account of John W. Blair, Administrator of the estate of Oliver P. Blair, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Farmarie and John Farmarie, Administrators of the Estate of John Farmarie, deceased.

The Administration account of Fanny Fisk, one of the Administrators of the estate of Alba Fisk, late of Peebles towship, deceased.

The Administration account of Fanny Fisk and David Fisk, Administrators of the estate of Alba Fisk, being the separate and individual account of Daniel Fisk, one of the Administrators of said estate.

The Administration account of H. W. Wendt, acting Executor of the estate of Sarah Sullivan, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Johnston, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Porter, late of Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Duncan, Executor of the estate of H. W. Wendt, deceased, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Sullivan, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Dougherty, Administrator of the estate of John Dougherty, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Sterrett, Administrator of the estate of David Frew, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Sarah B. Fetterman sole Executrix of the estate, and Testamentary Guardian for the minor children of W. W. Fetterman, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Account of George Watson, Esq., Guardian of the estate of William Glenn, minor child of Nathaniel Glenn, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of George Watson, Esq., Guardian for the Estate of John Johnston and Margaret Johnston, minor child of John Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A supplementary account of Nathaniel Holmes, Guardian of the minor children of James Verner, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A supplementary and final account of Samuel Bigham and Henry McCullough, Guardians for the minor children of David McHenry, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of John McMasters, Guardian for the minor children of Thomas Chalfant, late of Plum township, deceased.

P. A. MADEIRA, Register.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, '44—d1&w4t.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,
WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post-paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark
August 11, 1843.—wly.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for he Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.
Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

TO PRINTERS.

J. L. READ, Fourth street near Market, has just received a large supply of WINTER NEWS BOOK, AND JOB INKS; a superior article, which will be sold low for cash. News ink 30 cts per lb and the money refunded if the Ink is not good. We have sold thousands of pounds, but have had none returned. Nov. 30.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court, of Allegheny county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, in Beaver street, in the city of Allegheny, on Monday, the 18th day of March next, the following described real estate, late the property of Foster Graham, late of the city of Allegheny, dec'd. viz:

All that part or parcel of the lots numbered one hundred and twenty one and one hundred and twenty two in the general plan of the borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the north east corner of North alley and Beaver street, thence northwardly along Beaver street one hundred and twenty feet to the corner of lot No 123 in the same plan, thence by the line of the said lot No 123; eastwardly one hundred and sixty feet or thereabouts, thence southwardly by a line parallel with Beaver street, one hundred and twenty feet to North alley and thence westwardly along the said alley about one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning; having thereon erected one large double three story brick and two double two story frame dwelling houses.

Also, all that part or parcel of the lot numbered one hundred and twenty eight, in the general plan of the said borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of North alley and Beaver street; thence northwardly along Beaver street sixty feet to the corner of lot No 127 in the same plan; thence by the line of the said lot No 127 westwardly one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly along the line of the said alley sixty feet to North alley; and thence eastwardly by the line of North alley one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning, and having two frame carpenter shops thereon erected.

Also, all that other part of parcel of the said last mentioned lot No 128, in the plan of the said borough, (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the north west corner of North Alley and Webster street, thence northwardly along Webster stree , twenty feet; thence eastwardly, by a line at right angles with Webster street and parallel with North Alley, one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly by a line of the said alley twenty feet to North Alley; and thence by the line of North Alley westwardly one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

Also all that lot or parcel of ground situate in the town (now borough) of Manchester, composing the northwardly half part of the lot numbered fifty nine, and the whole of the lot numbered sixty in the plan of the said Town and bounded and described as follows Beginng on the Eastwardly side of Perry street at the distance of one hundred and ninety feet northwardly from the corner of Sampson street, thence by the line of Perry street northwardly 72 feet to the line of lot No 61 in the same plan thence by the line of the said lot No 61 eastwardly 100 ft to Laurel ay. thence by the line of the said alley southwardly seventy two feet, and thence westwardly by a line at right angles with the said alley and parallel with Sampson street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

JOHN SAMPSON,
R H DAVIS,
JAMES KERR,
Administrators of *Foster Graham*, deceased.
feb 26 THOS. FARLEY, Clerk of Orphans Court

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BAKEWELL Esq. dec'd, to make payment of the same; and all persons having any claims on the said estate will present them for settlement to the subscribers

THOS. BAKEWELL,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
WM. HOHBAUM,
JOHN P. PEARS,
WM. BAKEWELL,
feb 26 w6tq *Executors.*

Preserved my Life

THE following testimony has been voluntarily offered to the agent of D. JAYNES, of the valuable effects of the use of his Vermifuge and Expectorant, by Mr. JOHN KNOX, a well known and highly respectable Book and Job Printer, of this city The facts he states can be generally testified to by several respectable physicians, besides various inhabitants of the city, conversant with Mr. KNOX's family.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1843.

Mr. A. JAYNES—Sir:—Justice to Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines compels me to make you the following statement, respecting a child of mine who suffered very much from an affection of the lungs or chest.

In the fall of 1839, my daughter, 6 years old, took sick with a violent cold, which grew worse every day, until she could scarcely breathe. We called in a very eminent and a VERY attentive physician who immediately took her in hands, and said that she would not have lived one day more without a d. She continued very ill for some 3 or 4 weeks, the physician doing every thing he could for her—but all to no purpose. The seat of her disease could not be reached—her breathing was very short. it was but a gasping for breath—her right side began to swell up very much. The Doctor fought that water was accumulating in her chest; he consulted with the best physicians in the city, one of them was of opinion that it was matter instead of water Every thing was done that could be done, to remove the matter, but all without effect—blistering, cupping, leeching, &c., until our patience and the patience of the Doctor himself was completely exhausted. At length the Dr. concluded that an operation was necessary to give her ease, but he did not promise that he would cure her. He consulted with several of the best physicians in the city and they came to the same conclusion, that nothing but an operation would do her any good. We (her parents) gave consent, and in the latter part of January, 1840, the operation was performed. The child, being nothing but skin and bone, stood the operation very well, considering her great weakness. About 3 pints of matter were taken from her side, between the sixth and seventh ribs, without much relief to her The matter was at first healthy, but afterwards became offensive, bursting out in the night and running all over her clothes and bed—the smell being so bad that we have had to open the house in the middle of the night, in order to be able to dress her.

All this time she was burning up with fever, and coughing all the time. She had a voracious appetite, indeed, and all she ate passed from her just as she ate it, without being the least touched by her stomach. This state of affairs continued for 3 or 4 months, the Dr. still attending her, and doing his best to make her EXPECTORATE, but always without success. He gave her 25 mercurial powders in succession to salivate her, but they never touched her, —she remained the same, as the Dr. said, "neither better nor worse." He finally told me he could do nothing for her, he said that she must die. These are his words: "your child will die; she can't live; she smells like a corpse and looks like a corpse" He left her, and we resorted to Sarsaparilla Syrup, thinking that she might obtain relief from it. We tried 1 bottle, a quart, but without any success, and in about a week after the Dr. left her he called again, for he was very anxious about her, and we must say for him that there never was a more attentive physician; he expressed his surprise to find her pretty much as he had left her. He said something must be done for her. I would here mention that we had to dress her side from 6 to 10 times per day—and she inclined to lie on her right side so much that she became crooked; her back bone was quite bent, and her breast and side had sunk very much, so that we had no hopes of her ever being straight if she should get well otherwise.

The Dr. now proposed to fumigate her with Mercury, in order, he said, to salivate her if possible. I procured the stuff, and on my way I passed your Printing Office, and mentioned the circumstance of the child's sufferings to you. You recommended, if you recollect, DR. JAYNES' EXPECTORANT and VERMIFUGE. The Vermifuge first, to give tone to her stomach, and the Expectorant to make her expectorate—just what she wanted. She often said, "if I could spit I would feel better." Well, we did not like to have her sit over hot mercury for 2 hours a day for 12 days, and I immediately abandoned the idea and took your advice, got a bottle of VERMIFUGE and one of EXPECTORANT, and commenced using them. I gave her 1 teaspoonful of Vermifuge first, and then 15 drops of Expectorant, the first day. The next day I gave her a teaspoonful of Expectorant, and it made her vomit, which did her great good, for it seemed to break the fever and the sweat began to show itself on her brow, and in one week there was a great change on her for the better.—We began to feel as though we should not lose her yet. The matter from her side became less offensive every day and grew thick and yellow, whereas it was black and thin like dirty water before we gave her your medicines. She also expectorated very freely, and the same kind of stuff that came from her side before, now came from her mouth every time she would cough, in great quantities. I continued to give her 15 drops a day until she got entirely well which was in the winter of 1841–2; and the reason why I have not made this known before, is this: I wished to see whether or not a permanent cure had been effected; and this I think can safely be said by all who know the child, as she is now running about and going to school, as well as ever she was. Her back having resumed its natural shape, her breast and side filled up, and she is fat and hearty—all the effects of Dr. Jaynes' valuable medicines.

I believe if I had known of your medicines in the first place, the child's sufferings would have been of short duration, as it would seem that all she wanted was something to make her expectorate.

You may do what you think proper with this statement, as I am willing to be qualified to all that it contains. Yours, with respect,
JOHN KNOX, Printer,
Grant street, 2d door from Walker's Hat Store,
and opposite the German Church, Pittsburgh.

☞This Medicine is for sale at the FRANKLIN HEAD, Third Street, opposite the Post Office.
Nov. 7, 1843.—d3t&wtf.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,
Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

BROUGH.

WANTED—Information of the family of Mr. HEPPEL BROUGH, Civil Engineer and Bntilder, who left Newcastle upon Tyne, England, about the end of 1798, or beginning of 1800. Any information of the family will be thankfully received, if left at the Chronicle Office, Pittsburgh—or by addressing a letter to Mr. W. F. Brough, 364, Broadway, New York.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—w6t.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

PARENTS, ATTENTION!
SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WORMS—WORMS—WORMS!!! All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to procure strenger testimony than the following:

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir,—One *teaspoonful* of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 10 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms in about 4 hours from the time of taking the dose.

BENJAMIN LYTLE.
Union tp., Washington co., Pa.

Mr. N. P. Jacobs—Dear Sir,—I have a family of 5 children, who have been troubled with sickness accompanied by violent retching, vomiting, &c. for, more than a year past, which I finally attributed to Worms, and have in consequence administered to them various kinds of medicine at different times, but with no salutary effect. A few days since, however, being at your store, I purchased at your recommendation a bottle of Sellers' Vermifuge, the operation of which, on giving it to my children, has been attended with the most beneficial results. I gave a dose to one, a boy of 3 years old, in 2 hours he passed 56 Worms, all as large, if no larger than a pipe stem. A dose given to a boy 2 years old brought away 14 Worms. I also gave a dose to another, a boy 7 years old, at 4 o'clock this morning, and 6 he passed 36 Worms, and since then the three have been hearty and well. It is the best remedy for the purpose I have ever used, and I have and shall recommend it to all my friends and acquaintances. SAMUEL BROWN.

Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Brown has been a resident of this city over 12 years, and is now and has been in the employ of Ex-Gov. Woodbridge for 11 years past, and his statement may be implicitly relied on.

For sale by the agent, price 25 cents.

N. P. JACOBS,
64 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers,)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JUI HUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brown